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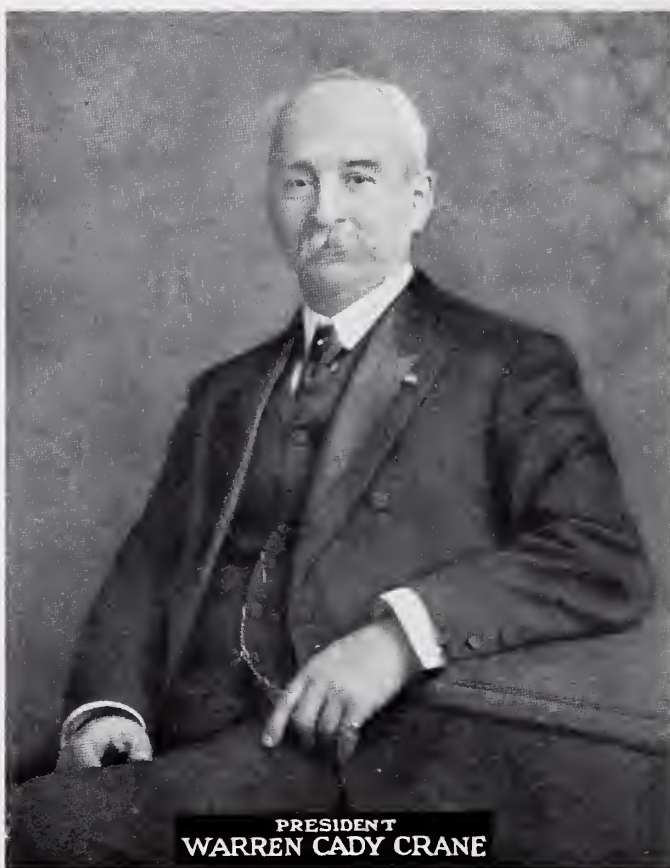
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PRESIDENT  
WARREN CADY CRANE

# The Olde Settlers' Association of The West Side

History, By-Laws, List of  
Members, and Historical  
Papers

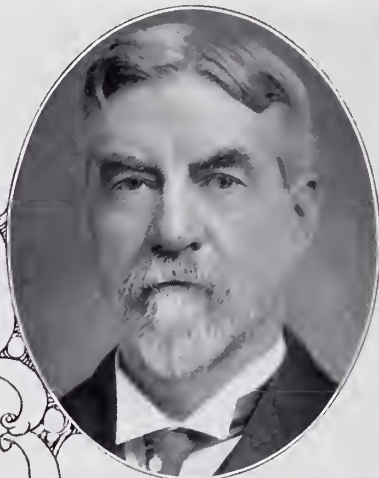


Membership Limited to one hundred  
Organized, March 23, 1911

New York  
Privately Printed for  
The Association  
1914



First Vice-President,  
WILLIAM HARRIS DOUGLAS



Second Vice-President,  
RUSH TAGGART



Chaplain,  
REV HENRY EVERSTON COBB



## Officers

1911-1912-1913

WARREN CADY CRANE	. . . . .	<i>President</i>
WILLIAM HARRIS DOUGLAS	. . . . .	<i>First Vice-President</i>
RUSH TAGGART	. . . . .	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
REV. HENRY EVERTSON COBB	. . . . .	<i>Chaplain</i>
HOPPER STRIKER MOTT	. . . . .	<i>Historian</i>
ALFRED ANGEL SPADONE	. . . . .	<i>Treasurer</i>
ARTHUR VINTON LYALL	. . . . .	<i>Secretary</i>

## Committees

1911-1912

### By-Laws

WILLIAM HOUSTON KENYON, *Chairman*

A. WALKER OTIS

EUGENE HIRAM PADDOCK

### Membership

JOHN EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, *Chairman*

FREDERICK GEE HOBBS

ROBERT CLARENCE DORSETT

### Nominations

HENRY SPADONE, *Chairman*

GEORGE WASHINGTON MONTGOMERY

JAMES GRISWOLD WENTZ

1913

### Membership

JOHN EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, CHAIRMAN,

FREDERICK GEE HOBBS

ROBERT CLARENCE DORSETT

### Nominations

HENRY SPADONE, CHAIRMAN,

A. WALKER OTIS

JAMES GRISWOLD WENTZ

### Special Committee on Publication

GEORGE LEMUEL SLAWSON, CHAIRMAN,

PROF. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR.

PROF. WILLIAM HUBERT BURR





Secretary,  
ARTHUR VINTON LYALL



Treasurer,  
ALFRED ANGEL SPADONE



Historian,  
HOPPER STRIKER MOTT



## Constitution and By-Laws

1. NAME: "YE OLDE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF YE WEST SIDE."

2. OBJECT: To keep alive the memories of yesterday, to promote good fellowship to-day, to upbuild and beautify our city to-morrow.

3. MEMBERSHIP AND DUES: One hundred residents of long standing and good service on the West Side, between Sixtieth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets. Vacancies may be filled by the Executive Committee, at any meeting, notice of the name of the person proposed having been given ten days previous to such action, provided he shall have resided in the district twenty consecutive years or more and the report of the Committee on Membership proves favorable. Two negative votes shall be considered a rejection of the candidate.

The annual dues shall be two dollars a year, payable at the annual meeting. Non-payment of dues at two consecutive annual meetings shall be considered a resignation from the Association, and the Executive Committee may accept such resignation without notice.

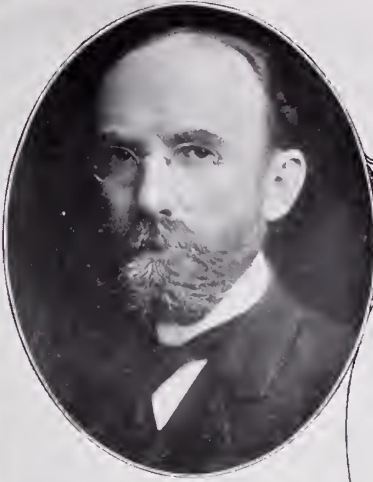
4. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES: The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Chaplain, a Historian, a Treasurer and a Secretary. Their duties shall be the usual duties appertaining to such officers. The Committees shall be an Executive Committee, a Committee of Three on Membership, and a Committee of Three on Nominations.

The Executive Committee shall consist of the seven first named officers and the Chairmen of the Committees on Membership and Nominations, and five shall constitute a quorum. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting; the chairmen and members of the Committees on Membership and on Nominations shall be appointed by the President.

The Executive Committee shall disburse the funds of the Association subject to its direction, shall arrange for all meetings of the Association, shall represent and act for the Association in the intervals between meetings and may fill vacancies among the seven first named officers.

The Membership Committee shall report to the Executive Committee on all proposals for membership.





WILLIAM HOUSTON KENYON



A WALKER OTIS

Committee on By-laws.



WALTER LISLE McCORKLE





The Committee on Nominations shall present, at each annual meeting, nominations for officers for the ensuing year.

5. MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS: The annual meeting shall be held on the third Thursday evening of March of each year. Election of officers for the year beginning on the ensuing first day of April shall be held at each such meeting. Other regular meetings may be fixed or special meetings called by the Executive Committee, or by the President. At any meeting the presence of ten members shall constitute a quorum.

6. ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Reading of Minutes.  
Report of Executive Committee.  
Report of Membership Committee.  
Report of Treasurer and other officers.  
Report of Committee on Nominations.  
Election of officers.  
Reports of Special Committees.  
Special business.  
Unfinished business.  
New Business.

7. Amendments to these By-Laws may be made at any meeting of the Association by a majority vote of those present, after a month's notice of the substance of the proposed amendment has been given or mailed to each member.

## Foreword

In the compilation of this year book, it had been hoped to reproduce the portraits of every one of the one hundred original members of the Association. Owing, however, to the excessive modesty of several of our members, sixteen in number, despite many urgent appeals for their photographs, it has been necessary to send the book to the printer's containing portraits of but eighty-four of the members. The lack of the others to complete the original one hundred is deeply regretted.

The photographs, from which the reproductions have been made, are bound in the Society's album which is the property of the Association. The list should be complete and it is hoped that those whose faces do not appear within its pages will promptly supply the omission, by sending their photographs to the President.



With its full quota of portraits, the album will be a valuable and interesting souvenir of "Ye Olde Settlers of Ye West Side," to hand down to posterity.

The papers read at our Annual Dinners contain so much valuable and interesting historical matter relating to our West Side, that it has been deemed appropriate to incorporate them in this year book.

## History

The invasion of the tall apartment house into many of the blocks, which had hitherto been exclusively devoted to private dwellings, was the direct cause which led to the formation of "Ye Olde Settlers' Association of the West Side."

On February 26, 1911, Mr. Warren Cady Crane, while walking through Seventy-second Street, noticed that house wreckers had begun to demolish the two large brown stone residences at 164 and 166 West Seventy-second Street, near Broadway. It was the first attack—since followed by many others—made upon the old-time private homes in the block, for the towering multi-family house.

Witnessing the destruction of these houses, meeting the same fate which a generation or so ago had overtaken the homes of the earlier dwellers in the neighborhood, the thought was suggested, "Why not form an old settlers' association?"

Reminiscences of the men and women who helped to build up the west side and take an active part in its welfare might thus acquire a deeper interest, when contrasted with the continued destruction of the old for the needs of so-called modern progress.

Quickly the thought led to the deed and the next day, at the office of the Hon. William Harris Douglas, the following paper was drawn and soon signed by the members Nos. 1 to 80 of the original membership list.

## Organization

"We, the undersigned, for the purpose of promoting good fellowship and neighborly feeling among the early settlers of that section of our city, between 60th and 120th Streets, west of Central Park West and 8th Avenue and who have resided there fifteen years or more, hereby agree to form an Association to be known as "Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side." After fifty gentlemen have agreed to join, the term of membership will be raised to twenty years or more."



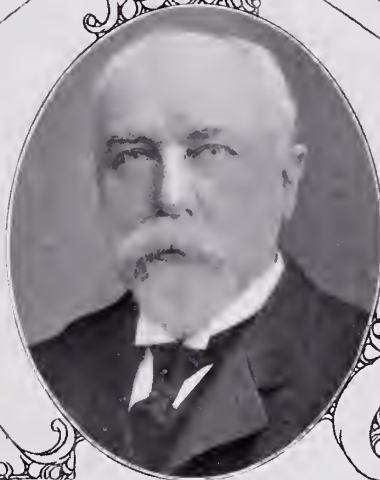


JOHN EDGAR LEAYCRAFT



FREDERICK GEE HOBBS

Committee on Membership.



ROBERT CLARENCE DORSETT



On the 23rd day of March following the organization, the first Annual Meeting of the Association was held at the Sherman Square Hotel, there being present sixty-five members.

Mr. Warren C. Crane, with whom the idea of the Association originated, was unanimously elected its first President. The other officers elected were:

*First Vice-President,* WILLIAM HARRIS DOUGLAS

*Second Vice-President,* RUSH TAGGART

*Chaplain,* REV. HENRY EVERTSON COBB

*Historian,* HOPPER STRIKER MOTT

*Treasurer,* ALFRED ANGEL SPADONE

*Secretary,* ARTHUR VINTON LYALL

After the several standing committees had been appointed by the chair, the formal meeting of the Association was adjourned. A most enjoyable dinner immediately followed, and with the serving of coffee, the members were entertained by a very interesting historical paper relating to the Old Village of Harsenville, by Hopper Striker Mott, and by brief responses given by Hon. William Harris Douglas, A. Walker Otis, George Haven Putnam, David Homer Bates, John Caldwell Coleman, William Earle Dodge Stokes, Charles Newhall Taintor, and Frederick Gee Hobbs.





.. Ye First Annual..  
.. Dinner ..  
of  
Ye Olde Settlers' Association  
of Ye West Side

Ye olde comers to ye Villages called Harsenville and Bloomingdale, lying between roads No. 60 and 120, to the west of ye Park Central and 8th Ave., will assemble and hold council ober ye fnoods, at ye Sherman Square Tabern, on ye great Broadway and road No. 70, at seiven by ye clock, Thursday, ye twenty-third day of March, nineteen hundred and eleven, early candle light.





HENRY SPADONE



GEORGE WASHINGTON MONTGOMERY

Committee on Nominatio is.



JAMES GRISWOLD WENTZ



1911  
First Annual Dinner  
... of ...  
Ye Olde Settlers' Association  
of Ye West Side

---

. . MENU . .

BLUE POINTS ON THE HALF SHELL  
CREAM OF CELERY, PRINCESSE  
CELERY OLIVES SALTED NUTS  
FILET DE SOLE AU VIN BLANC  
SLICED CUCUMBERS POMMES SURPRISE  
FILET DE BOEUF, PARISIENNE  
FRENCH PEAS  
PUNCH, A LA BLOOMINGDALE  
BROILED SQUAB CHICKEN AU CRESSON  
LETTUCE, FRENCH DRESSING  
ICE CREAM EN CASES  
ASSORTED CAKES FRUIT  
DEMI TASSE  
HARSENVILLE COCKTAIL  
SAUTERNE (J. CALVET & CO.) WHITE ROCK  
CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

Gude night, and joy be wi' you a'.

LADY NAIRNE



# Founders of the Association

As proper men as ever trod upon neat's leather

*Julius Caesar, i, I.*

- |                             |                                  |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 WARREN CADY CRANE         | 42 FRANCIS SEDGWICK BANGS        |
| 2 WILLIAM HARRIS DOUGLAS    | 43 EUGENE GRAY FOSTER            |
| 3 RUSH TAGGART              | 44 ROBERT ALEXANDER C. SMITH     |
| 4 EDWARD MORSE CUTLER       | 45 JOHN HEGEMAN FOSTER           |
| 5 JAMES GRISWOLD WENTZ      | 46 HOWARD CROSBY FOSTER          |
| 6 CHARLES EDWARD HAMMOND    | 47 RASTUS SENECA RANSOM          |
| 7 WILLIAM EDWARD WEBB       | 48 GEORGE BARKER HODGMAN         |
| 8 CHARLES HENRY PADDOCK     | 49 CLARENCE OTIS BIGELOW         |
| 9 LUCIUS MANLIUS STANTON    | 50 ARTHUR VINTON LYALL           |
| *10 EUGENE HIRAM PADDOCK    | 51 FREDERICK HOWES BIRCH         |
| 11 WILLIAM PIKE GLENNEY     | *52 CHRISTIAN NESTELL BOVEE      |
| 12 ALEXANDER WALKER         | 53 ROBERT EMMET DOWLING          |
| 14 SIMEON FORD              | 54 JOHN SCHUREMAN SUTPHEN        |
| 15 HENRY SPADONE            | *55 JAMES VAN DYCK CARD          |
| 16 ECKEL MORRIS STIGER      | 56 FREDERICK GEE HOBBS           |
| 17 WILLIAM RICHMOND WARE    | *57 JUDSON LAWSON                |
| 18 LLEWELLYN BARTON CASE    | 58 GEORGE LEMUEL SLAWSON         |
| 19 A. WALKER OTIS           | 59 ALEXANDER MC DONALD POWELL    |
| 20 WILLIAM MASON BENNETT    | ‡60 ALEXANDER WOLFE POWELL       |
| 21 DAVID HOMER BATES, JR.   | *61 GEORGE WASHINGTON MONTGOMERY |
| 22 WILLIAM HOUSTON KENYON   | 62 LUTHER LAFLIN KELLOGG         |
| 23 ROBERT NELSON KENYON     | 63 JOHN CALDWELL COLEMAN         |
| 24 WALTER LISLE MC CORKLE   | 64 JACOB VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT      |
| 25 ALFRED ANGEL SPADONE     | 65 WILLIAM WILLIS MERRILL        |
| 27 REV. DAVID JAMES BURRELL | 66 JAMES MACKIE DONALD           |
| 28 HOPPER STRIKER MOTT      | 67 THOMAS DIMOND                 |
| 29 JOHN EDGAR LEAYCRAFT     | 68 CHARLES MADISON CANNON        |
| 30 WILLIAM GEORGE CONKLIN   | 69 REV. HENRY EVERTSON COBB      |
| 31 LEWIS MANN SILVER, M. D. | 70 WILLIAM HUBERT BURR           |
| †32 CHARLES N. DOWD, M. D.  | 71 WILLIAM ROBINSON POWELL       |
| 33 CHARLES NEWHALL TAINTOR  | 72 PROF. JOHN JAMES STEVENSON    |
| 34 DAVID HOMER BATES, SR.   | 73 GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM           |
| ‡35 CHARLES HENRY DAVIS     | 74 FRANK BRAINARD                |
| 36 THOMAS MUIR              | 75 GEORGE CLINTON BATCHELLER     |
| 37 JOHN CHEESMAN CLARK      | *76 THOMAS JEFFERSON DRUMMOND    |
| 38 SCOTT FOSTER             | *77 JOHN MALCOLM MOSSMAN         |
| 39 WILLIAM HEWITT ROCKWOOD  | 78 SAMUEL TWYBILL SHAW           |
| 40 DUANE SHULER EVERSON     | 79 THOMAS BROCKBANK DE VINNE     |
| 41 ROBERT CLARENCE DORSETT  | 80 PERCY HERBERT WILLIAMS, M. D. |

\* Deceased.

† Resigned.

‡ Resigned (Art. 3, By-Laws).





"Good Fellowship"  
**Ye Olde Settlers' Association**  
**of Ye West Side**  
Secretary's Office, 30 Church Street

*New York, May 10, 1911.*

*Dear Sir:*

The Membership Roll of "Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side" is complete. The one hundred are men who have done good service for the betterment and upbuilding of our beautiful west side of the great city of New York.

The Association held its first Annual Dinner at the Sherman Square Hotel, on the evening of March 23, 1911. Several of the gentlemen present gave us very interesting reminiscent talks relative to their early experiences in our district. The dinner was a great success and thoroughly enjoyed by all present. The true spirit of "Good-fellowship" prevailed.

The object of the Association is to promote social intercourse among the early settlers of our section and thereby sustain our motto which is "Good Fellowship," and to keep alive all matters of historical interest relating to our district which will be of great interest to our families and future residents. In the near future it is proposed to issue a year book of the Association containing brief notices of the members and founders, also articles and incidents relative to the early days. In order to be prepared for such a book each member is requested to send to Warren C. Crane, 121 West 70th Street, a signed copy of his photograph which shall be placed in an album and be kept as the property of the Association. Sign photograph on face side, and send *yours now*, and then we shall be sure of receiving the one hundred which are required to make the Album complete. Such an album will prove of great interest to the present as well as future members of our Association, which we believe if properly managed will continue as one of the organizations of the west side that our successors will perpetuate and sustain.

In the early autumn, a meeting of "Ye Olde Settlers'" will be called to consider the feasibility of having monthly meetings during the winter



which might add very much to the social interest and aid in promoting a neighborly feeling among our members. You are requested to give this matter some thought and be ready to make such suggestions as may seem desirable.

There are now several names on the waiting list. The Membership Committee are requested to increase this list, as vacancies will occur in all organizations.

Qualifications for membership: "Good Fellows," who have resided for twenty years or more between 60th and 120th Streets, west of Central Park, and Morningside avenue west, are eligible. Annual dues Two dollars. Membership limited to one hundred.

Business meeting and annual dinner, the third Thursday evening of March, each year.

WARREN CADY CRANE, *President*.

ARTHUR VINTON LYALL, *Secretary*.





GEORGE LEMUEL SLAWSON



WILLIAM HUBERT BURR

Committee on Publication,



N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR.



New York, December 1st, 1911

Friend and Neighbor:

At eight-thirty, by ye clock on ye night of ye ninth of December, in ye year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and eleven, all members of "Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side" are summoned to assemble at ye Tavern, known as ye St. Andrew, which can be found at ye corners where ye great Broadway crosses ye road, number seventy-two (sometimes called Seventy-second Street). Ye Committees of ye Association will require ye members' careful attention to ye order of their speaking. Ye By-Laws Committee's report will engage your attention. Ye future work and interests of ye Association will be considered in an orderly manner. After ye assembly adjourns, ye members will pass quietly along ye highways to their homes and to bed.

Warren Cady Crane, President.

Arthur Winton Lyall, Secretary.





## From the Minutes of the Association

At a meeting of the Association held at the St. Andrew Hotel, December 9th, 1911, it was moved and seconded that the president select a committee to choose subjects for the papers to be read at the annual meeting. The following subjects were submitted and approved:

Ye Olde Settlers of Ye West Side.

Ye Olde Houses and Homes of Ye West Side.

Ye Olde Churches of Ye West Side.

Ye Olde Highways and Byways of Ye West Side.

Ye Olde Creeks and Waterways of Ye West Side.

Ye Olde Transportation Methods of Ye West Side.

Ye Olde Social Life and Amusements of Ye West Side.

The New West Side.

The president then submitted the design for the seal of the society, which on motion was duly adopted.





GEORGE CLINTON BATCHELLER



THOMAS DIMOND



GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM



FRANK BRAINARD



DAVID HOMER BATES



# Second Annual Dinner

. . held at the . .

Manhattan Square Hotel

March 21, 1912

The dinner attends you, sir.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, I, I

## . . MENU . .

BLUE POINTS ON THE HALF SHELL

INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH

*Tennyson*, CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

CLEAR GREEN TURTLE

CELERY

OLIVES

SALTED ALMONDS

KENNEBEC SALMON

SLICED CUCUMBERS

POMMES SURPRISE

MY WIFE AND I BOUGHT A BIT OF SALMON  
FOR 8d AND WENT TO THE SUN TAVERNE AND  
EAT IT.

*Pepys*, DIARY, MARCH 15TH, 1660.

FILET OF BEEF, PARISIAN

FRENCH PEAS

PUNCH, CREAM DE MENTHE

BROILED SQUAB CHICKEN AU CRESSON

LETTUCE AND GRAPE FRUIT, TOMATO DRESSING

HARSENVILLE ICE CREAM EN CASES

ASSORTED CAKES

FRUIT

DEMI TASSE

BLOOMINGDALE COCKTAIL

CLARET  
(MARGAUXLER BOURGEOUS)

SAUTERNE (J. CALVET & CO.)

WHITE ROCK

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

G. H. MUMM & CO'S. EXTRA DRY

G. H. MUMM & CO'S. SELECTED BRUT

A LA CARTE

Let's talk, my friends.

*Pope*, SATIRES, II



# Acrostic

## Ye Olde Olde Settlers of Ye West Side

*(From the Menu of the Second Annual Dinner of the Association)*

**Y**ATES, RICHARD AND APTHORP, COZINE AND PARK  
**E**GBERT, CLENDENNING AND CYRUS C. CLARK.

**O**'KEEFE WHO OWNED STAGES. POST, HOBERT AND HALL  
**L**ABAGH, A DOMINIE BELOVED BY ALL  
**D**ELANCY, HARSEN, HOPPER AND MOTT,  
**E**GLISH A POET, JAN VINGE WHO WAS NOT.

**O**'DELL, MRS. TROLLOPE, BROOME, BAYARD, MC GOWN  
**L**OUIS PHILLIPE WHO ATTAINED A KING'S CROWN  
**D**EPEYSTER AND CLARKSON, HORN, MONTAGNE AND HOWE,  
**E**MMET AND HOFFMAN AND EDGAR A. POE.

**S**HERMAN THE GENERAL, WHO MARCHED TO THE SEA,  
**E**MMONS, WARD, ASTEN AND TOMPKINS, D. D.  
**T**HORN, ARKENBURGH, BENSON AND SOMERINDYKE,  
**T**EN BROECK, ADOLPHUS, BUSSING AND LEAKE,  
**L**IVINGSTON, BARKER AND VAN RENSSELAER,  
**E**DWARD THE SEVENTH WHO WHEN A PRINCE JOURNEYED HERE  
**R**OGERS, VAN NESS, VAN DEN HEUVEL AND WHITLOCK,  
**S**TRYKER, LE ROY, MERCIEN AND HARDENBROOK.

**O**BERMEYER, WOOD, BOGART, JUMEL WHOSE HOUSE STANDS,  
**F**ISH, HUDDART AND JAUNCEY WITH NUMEROUS LANDS.

**Y**ATES J. D. AND HOOGLANDT, VARICK AND POTTER,  
**E**LBERT, PETERS AND GUNN, EACH A REVEREND DOCTOR.

**W**ASHINGTON, GEORGE, AND SIR HENRY CLINTON,  
**E**DES, CARGILL, MOFFAT, POLLACK AND MINTHORNE  
**S**TORM, WOOTERS, WALDO, WEBBERS AND WALDRON,  
**T**ALLEYRAND, PRINCE, DIPLOMAT AND A GOOD ONE.

**S**MALLWOOD, MILDERBERGER, LEANDERS, VAN BRUGH,  
**I**LLSLEY, VAN HEUYSEN, KNOWLTON, MOREAU, TOO,  
**D**UKEMAN, BONAPARTE, JOSEPH MADE KING BY HIS BROTHER  
**E**VERY ONE A WEST SIDER ONE TIME OR OTHER.





## From the Minutes of the Association

The second annual meeting and dinner of the association was held at the Manhattan Square Hotel, West 77th Street, on the evening of March 21st, 1912. The officers of 1911 were re-elected for the year 1912, and the president continued the same committees. Resolutions of sorrow and condolence were adopted on the deaths of

Thomas Jefferson Drummond,  
James VanDyck Card,  
John Malcolm Mossman.

The president appointed the following named gentlemen a special committee on publication:

George Lemuel Slawson,  
Professor N. Archibald Shaw, Jr.,  
Professor William Hubert Burr.

After an appetizing repast the following papers were read, viz:

"Ye Olde Highways and Byways of Ye West Side," by our able historian, Hopper Striker Mott.

"The New West Side," by John Edgar Leaycraft.

"Ye Olde Olde Settlers of Ye West Side," by Warren Cady Crane.

It being the plan of the association to rely entirely upon its members for after-dinner good fellowship, some of our genial olde Settlers were called upon for three to five minute talks upon their experiences of the early days of the West Side. In accordance with this custom, the following gentlemen gave interesting reminiscences:

Dr. Edwin Cudlipp,  
Judge Rastus Seneca Ransom,  
James Griswold Wentz,  
Lucius Manlius Stanton,  
Walter Lisle McCorkle,  
Hon. William Harris Douglas,  
Robert Clarence Dorsett,  
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb,

The second annual banquet of the association was declared a most enjoyable function and ended with the singing of *Auld Lang Syne*.





SCOTT FOSTER



EUGENE GRAY FOSTER



REV. DAVID JAMES BURRELL



REV. JOHN PUNNETT PETERS



JOHN HEGEMAN FOSTER



New York, February 10th, 1913.

Friends and Neighbors,

At early candlelight on ye Thursday night of ye Thirteenth day of March in ye year Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen, ye members of "De Olde Settlers' Association of De West Side" are expected to assemble at ye Hostelry called Bretton Hall, at ye corner of Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. De object is to join in friendly greeting and dine in goodly manner; this being ye third Annual Meeting.

De dinner will be spread at ye hour of seven o'clock. De Business Meeting of ye Association will be held one half hour before ye dinner.

Every member of De Olde Settlers' Association, it is hoped, will be present.

De cost for entertainment is fife dollars; and ye Annual Dues two dollars: as per by-laws adopted January 13th, 1913. Checks should be sent to Alfred A. Spadone, 317 West End Avenue, who will send receipt and ticket therefor. A prompt reply will aid the Committee of Arrangements.

De following interesting subjects will be spoken about:

"De Olde Methods of Transportation of De West Side"

By Friend Mr. Wm. Houston Kenyon

"De Olde Churches"        "        "        "        "        Rev. Henry C. Cobb

"De Olde Houses"        "        "        "        "        Mr. Frederick G. Hobbs

"De Social Life in De Olde Days"        "        "        "        "        Mr. A. Walker Otis

De Dinner Committee

William Harris Douglas,

Alfred A. Spadone,

Arthur V. Lyall.



## From the Minutes of the Association

The third annual meeting and dinner was held at Bretton Hall, on March 13th, 1913. The historian announced with regret the deaths of our fellow members, Christian Nestell Bovee and Eugene Hiram Paddock.

It was moved and seconded that the secretary forward to their families letters of condolence.

The same officers were re-elected for 1913. Dinner was served at a quarter before seven and there were about sixty of "Ye Olde Settlers" present. At the close of the repast, the following papers were read:

"Ye Olde Churches of Ye West Side," by Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb.

"Ye Olde Time Social Life of Ye West Side," by A. Walker Otis.

"Ye Olde Houses and Homes of Ye West Side," by Frederick Gee Hobbs.

"Ye Olde Transportation Methods of Ye West Side," by William Houston Kenyon.

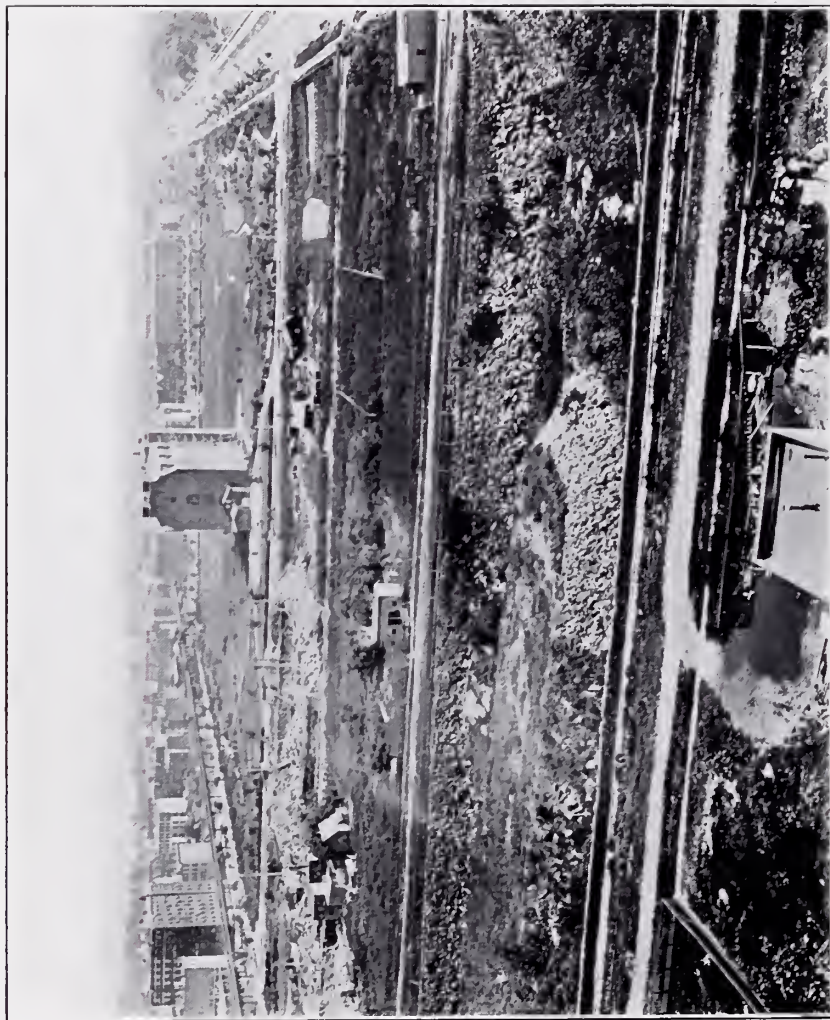
According to our custom, the following gentlemen were called upon for short reminiscent speeches:

Rush Taggart,  
George Haven Putnam,  
Scott Foster,  
Walter Lisle McCorkle.

The dinner committees have endeavored to produce a unique menu, by reproducing on each one some view of an old-time scene on the West Side and another scene of the same location at the present time, showing "Then" and "Now": also acrostics, etc., some specimens of which are reproduced in this year book.



THEN



*Courtesy of Stinson & Hobbs*

TAKEN FROM THE ROOF OF THE DAKOTA, 72ND STREET AND CENTRAL PARK WEST  
LOOKING NORTH, IN YEAR 1887

*(From Menu of the Third Annual Dinner, 1913)*



NOW



TAKEN FROM THE ROOF OF THE KENILWORTH, 75TH STREET AND CENTRAL WEST  
LOOKING NORTH, IN YEAR 1913  
*(From Menu of the Third Annual Dinner, 1913)*



# Third Annual Dinner

Held at Bretton Hall

March 13, 1913

*Our Motto:*

"Good Fellowship!"

## ...Menu...

"YE OLDE SETTLERS'" COCKTAIL

BLUE POINTS

"A dozen of divine points."

*B. Johnson, BATHOLOMEW'S FAIR, ii, 1.*

CLEAR GREEN TURTLE

RADISHES

CELERY

SALTED ALMONDS

FRIED FILET OF SOLE, TARTAR

PARISIENNE POTATOES

"It's the fish that are caught, that prevent lying."

*MARK TWAIN.*

CAPON CUTLET, FRENCH PEAS

PUNCH, CREME DE MENTHE

ROAST LARDED FILET OF BEEF

STRING BEANS

BROWNEO POTATOES

"What's good's all English, all thet isn't ain't."

*Lowell, BIGLOW PAPERS, ii, 2.*

LETTUCE AND GRAPEFRUIT SALAD

ICE CREAM IN FANCY FORMS

ASSORTED CAKES

FRUIT

COFFEE

"Water with berries in't."

*Tempest, i, 2.*

SAUTERNE (*J. Calvet & Co.*)

WHITE ROCK

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

"The God of my idolatry."

*Romeo & Juliet, ii, 2.*

---

G. H. MUMM & CO'S. EXTRA DRY

G. H. MUMM & CO'S. SELECTED BRUT

A LA CARTE

It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory.

GROVER CLEVELAND.



## From Whence Came We

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"OLD SETTLERS" GENIAL HAPPY BAND  
WHAT FAVORED CLIME, WHAT HONORED LAND  
FIRST GAVE THY SONS THE LIGHT OF DAY?

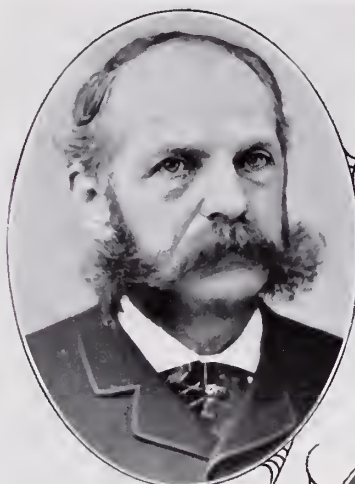
TO SUNNY SOUTH, OR FROZEN NORTH  
EACH OWES HIS BIRTH AND JOURNEYS FORTH  
THROUGH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, FAR AND WIDE  
TO SETTLE LAST ON FAIR "WEST SIDE."

WITH THREE SCORE, THE "BANNER LOT"  
NEW YORK STANDS FIRST; HAIL, DOUGLAS, MOTT,  
COLEMAN, OTIS, PADDOCK, WARE,  
LEAYCRAFT, WILLIAMS, WENTZ AND MUIR  
ROCKWOOD, MERRILL, CASE AND DIMOND,  
SILVER, CARD, AND HAMMOND  
MONTGOMERY, HODGMAN, DR. ROOT,  
FOSTERS FOUR AND BIRCH TO BOOT,  
LYALL, CUDLIPP, KELLOGG, SLAWSON,  
EVERSON, PETERS, STOKES AND LAWSON,  
VAN WERT AND BOYD, ALL HONEST MEN  
DORSET, CANNON AND WENTZ AGAIN.  
OLCOTT, BATCHELLER, STEVENSON, PLATT,  
CHAPLAIN COBB, A GOOD FELLOW AT THAT  
CRAWFORD, CLARK, BROWER, ODELL  
DONALD, GOODNOW AND SHAW AS WELL  
TWO POWELLS, BANGS, SHAW, JR., TAPPEN  
HAMILTON, DAVIES, BENJAMIN TOTTEN  
WITH DEVINNE AND PHYFE WE FILL OUR SLATE  
OF SETTLERS TRUE FROM KNICKERBOCKER STATE.  
CONNECTICUT NEXT ASSERTS HER CLAIMS  
WITH A WORTHY ROSTER OF TWELVE GOOD NAMES.  
BURR, SEAMAN, HARRIS, HOBBS, KENYONS TWO,  
SPRAGUE, TAINTOR, DOWD, WELL KNOWN TO YOU  
CONKLIN, WEBB AND NEIGHBOR GLENNEY  
OLD SETTLERS ALL AND GOOD AS ANY.  
FROM MASSACHUSETTS A CHOSEN FEW INDEED  
OUR HONORED PRESIDENT CRANE IN LEAD,  
WITH DAVIS, BELDING, CUTLER, FOUR  
GOOD FELLOWS ALL, WHO CAN SAY MORE?  
FROM JERSEY TOO, FOUR WE CONFESS:  
STIGER, SPADONES, AND SUTPHEN, JOHN S.  
THREE FROM OHIO NEXT REGARD  
BATES SENIOR, TAGGART AND BRAINARD,  
LITTLE RHODE ISLAND WITH BIGELOW, CARR,  
PENNSYLVANIA WITH BURRELL AND BATES JUNIOR  
YOUNG FORD AN INDIANA BOY,  
RANSOM OUR FRIEND FROM ILLINOIS  
STANTON, BORN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE HE  
FROM CALIFORNIA DOWLING, R. E.  
OF VIRGINIA McCORKLE AND, BELIEVE ME  
WE HAVE ALSO BENNETT OF TENNESSEE  
PUTNAM AND SMITH OF ENGLAND THEN  
WALKER OF SCOTLAND YE WELL KEN.  
AND LASTLY CLARK FROM ITALY'S SHORE

\* \* \* \* \*

"THAT'S ALL THERE IS, THERE ISN'T ANY MORE."





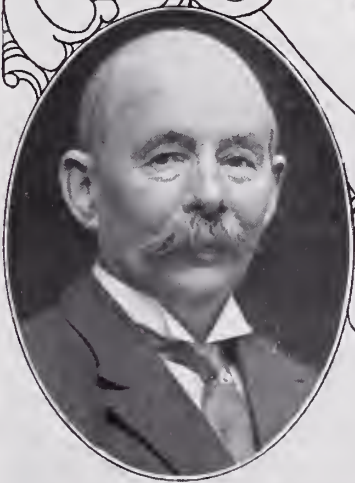
WILLIAM HENRY BRACKETT  
TOTTEN



WILLIAM PIKE GLENNEY



LUCIUS MANLEOUS STANTON



ALEXANDER WALKER



JUDSON LAWSON





## List of Members

No. 111	ARROWSMITH, WILLIAM	208 West 71st Street	Resident since 1893
	<i>Elected 1914</i>		
No. 106	BALLIN, GUSTAV NATHAN	142 West 76th Street	Resident since 1892
	<i>Elected 1913</i>		
No. 42	BANGS, FRANCIS SEDGWICK	161 West 73rd Street	Resident since 1882
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 75	BATCHELLOR, GEORGE CLINTON	237 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1880
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 34	BATES, DAVID HOMER	Hotel Ansonia, West 73rd Street	Resident since 1895
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 21	BATES, DAVID HOMER, JR.	344 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1895
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 87	BENJAMIN, PARK	270 West 73rd Street	Resident since 1888
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 88	BELDING, MILO MERRICK	10 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1888
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 20	BENNETT, WILLIAM MASON	225 Central Park West	Resident since 1895
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 49	BIGELOW, CLARENCE OTIS	133 West 78th Street	Resident since 1891
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 51	BIRCH, FREDERICK HOWES	612 West 114th Street	Resident since 1890
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		

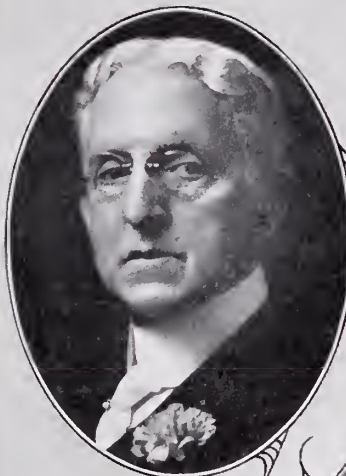


*No. 52	BOVEE, CHRISTIAN NESTELL	38 West 85th Street	Resident since 1895
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 93	BOYD, JAMES	64 West 77th Street	Resident since 1890
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 74	BRAINARD, FRANK	238 West 74th Street	Resident since 1888
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 108	BROUN, DR. LEROY	148 West 77th Street	Resident since 1886
	<i>Elected 1914</i>		
No. 90	BROWER, CHARLES DEHART	314 West 91st Street	Resident since 1884
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 70	BURR, WILLIAM HUBERT	Columbia University	Resident since 1891
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 27	BURRELL, REV. DAVID JAMES	248 West 75th Street	Resident since 1892
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 68	CANNON, CHARLES MADISON	323 West End Avenue	Resident since 1887
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
*No. 55	CARD, JAMES VAN DYCK	248 West 73rd Street	Resident since 1882
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 104	CARD, HARRY CHESTER	248 West 73rd Street	Resident since 1884
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 85	CARR, GEORGE WASHINGTON	127 West 77th Street	Resident since 1889
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 18	CASE, LLEWELLYN BARTON	270 West 84th Street	Resident since 1896
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 37	CLARK, JOHN CHEESMAN	225 West 86th Street	Resident since 1895
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		



†No.	100	CLARKE, JOHN PROCTOR	1 West 81st Street	Resident since 1895
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	69	COBB, REV. HENRY EVERTSON	370 West End Avenue	Resident since 1893
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	63	COLEMAN, JOHN CALDWELL	167 West 73rd Street	Resident since 1884
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	30	CONKLIN, WILLIAM GEORGE	251 West 92nd Street	Resident since 1889
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	1	CRANE, WARREN CADY	121 West 70th Street	Resident since 1890
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	89	CRAWFORD, GEORGE	252 West 73rd Street	Resident since 1888
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	102	CUDLIPP, EDWIN	262 West 83rd Street	Resident since 1865
		<i>Elected 1912</i>		
No.	4	CUTLER, EDWARD MORSE	1 West 81st Street	Resident since 1896
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	83	DAVIES, RICHARD THEODORE	314 West 77th Street	Resident since 1896
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
§No.	35	DAVIS, CHARLES HENRY	Hotel St. Andrew	Resident since 1895
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	79	DEVINNE, THEODORE BROCKBANK	300 West 76th Street	Resident since 1889
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	67	DIMOND, THOMAS	20 West 73rd Street	Resident since 1878
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No.	66	DONALD, JAMES MACKIE	27 West 74th Street	Resident since 1888
		<i>Elected 1911</i>		





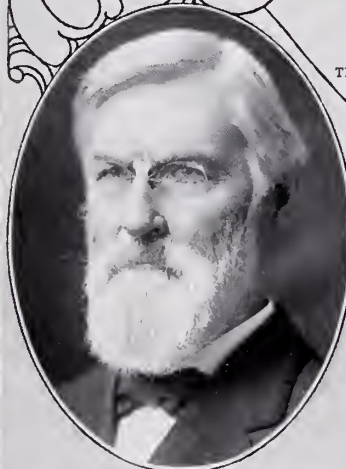
RICHARD THEODORE DAVIES



ROBERT NELSON KENYON



THEODORE BROCKBANK DEVINE



JOHN JAMES STEVENSON



FRANK JOHNSON GOODNOW





No. 41	DORSETT, ROBERT CLARENCE	53 West 70th Street	Resident since 1893
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 2	DOUGLAS, WILLIAM HARRIS	317 West 76th Street	Resident since 1893
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
†No. 32	DOWD, CHARLES NORTH, M. D.	127 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1889
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 53	DOWLING, ROBERT EMMET	332 West 83rd Street	Resident since 1867
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
*No. 76	DRUMMOND, THOMAS JEFFERSON	214 West 71st Street	Resident since 1887
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 40	EVERSON, DUANE SHULER	131 West 71st Street	Resident since 1896
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 14	FORD, SIMEON	43 West 74th Street	Resident since 1891
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 38	FOSTER, SCOTT	332 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1891
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 43	FOSTER, EUGENE GRAY	175 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1891
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 45	FOSTER, JOHN HEGEMAN	332 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1891
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 46	FOSTER, HOWARD CROSBY	306 West 80th Street	Resident since 1891
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 105	GEER, OLIN POTTER	127 West 82nd Street	Resident since 1888
	<i>Elected 1913</i>		
No. 11	GLENNEY, WILLIAM PIKE	242 West 75th Street	Resident since 1886
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		



No. 86	GOODNOW, FRANK JOHNSON	46 Riverside Drive	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1890
No. 94	HAMILTON, CHARLES ALFRED	431 West End Avenue	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1893
No. 6	HAMMOND, CHARLES EDWARD	115 West 76th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1887
No. 99	HARRIS, ALBERT WIDEMAN	328 West 76th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1879
No. 56	HOBBS, FREDERICK GEE	601 West 113th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1889
No. 48	HODGMAN, GEORGE BARKER	307 West 75th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1894
No. 62	KELLOGG, LUTHER LAFLIN	133 West 70th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1887
No. 22.	KENYON, WILLIAM HOUSTON	321 West 82nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1887
No. 23	KENYON, ROBERT NELSON	19 West 82nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1896
*No. 57	LAWSON, JUDSON	140 Landscape Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1885
No. 29	LEAYCRAFT, JOHN EDGAR	311 West End Avenue	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1886
No. 50	LYALL, ARTHUR VINTON	306 West 92nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1896
No. 24	MCCORKLE, WALTER LISLE	300 West End Avenue	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1893



No. 112	MASTIN, JACOB EDWARD	111 West 70th Street	
	<i>Elected 1914</i>		Resident since 1886
No. 65	MERRILL, WILLIAM WILLIS	101 West 78th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1890
No. 110	MILLS, ANDREW	320 West 81st Street	
	<i>Elected 1914</i>		Resident since 1890
*No. 61	MONTGOMERY, GEORGE WASHINGTON	5 West 74th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1891
*No. 77	MOSSMAN, JOHN MALCOLM	Bretton Hall, West 86th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1891
No. 28	MOTT, HOPPER STRIKER	288 West End Avenue	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1887
No. 36	MUIR, THOMAS	129 West 92nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1896
No. 91	ODELL, HAMILTON	135 West 75th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1882
No. 64	OLCOTT, JACOB VAN VECHTEN	31 West 72nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1882
No. 19	OTIS, A. WALKER	1 West 81st Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1892
No. 8	PADDOCK, CHARLES HENRY	141 West 70th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1887
*No. 10	PADDOCK, EUGENE HIRAM	149 West 72nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1886
†No. 84	PETERS, REV. JOHN PUNNETT	227 West 99th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1852



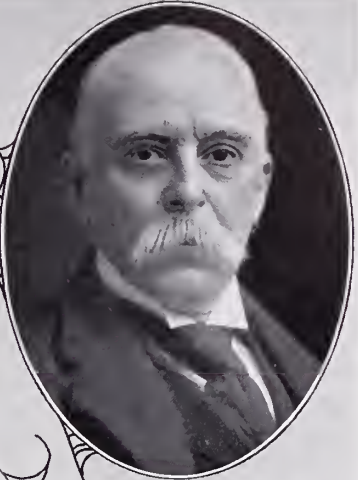
No. 92	PHYFE, JAMES WILLIAM	246 West 73rd Street	Resident since 1885
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 98	PLATT, FRANK HINCHMAN	242 West 74th Street	Resident since 1888
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 109	PORTER, DR. EUGENE HOFFMAN	135 West 87th Street	Resident since 1878
	<i>Elected 1914</i>		
No. 59	POWELL, ALEXANDER McDONALD	326 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1890
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
§No. 60	POWELL, ALEXANDER WOLFE	1 West 72nd Street	Resident since 1890
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 71	POWELL, WILLIAM ROBINSON	254 West 75th Street	Resident since 1886
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 73	PUTNAM, GEORGE HAVEN	335 West 86th Street	Resident since 1894
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 47	RANSOM, RASTUS SENECA	338 West 77th Street	Resident since 1885
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 39	ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM HEWITT	513 West End Avenue	Resident since 1896
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 101	ROOT, ARTHUR LEWIS	114 West 81st Street	Resident since 1884
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 81	SEAMAN, ALFRED PURDY WELSH	147 West 87th Street	Resident since 1887
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 78	SHAW, SAMUEL TWYBILL	280 West End Avenue	Resident since 1890
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		
No. 96	SHAW, N. ARCHIBALD, JR.	599 West End Avenue	Resident since 1889
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		







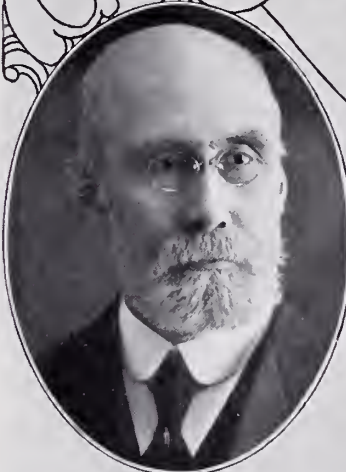
JAMES MAC FARLANE TAPPEN



CHARLES EDWARD HAMMOND



WILLIAM EDWARD WEBB



CHARLES HENRY PADDOCK



THOMAS MUIR



No. 31	SILVER, LEWIS MANN, M. D.	103 West 72nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1888
No. 58	SLAWSON, GEORGE LEMUEL	162 West 72nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1889
No. 44	SMITH, ROBERT ALEXANDER C.	12 West 72nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1890
No. 15	SPADONE, HENRY	141 West 72nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1889
No. 25	SPADONE, ALFRED ANGEL	317 West End Avenue	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1893
No. 103	SPRAGUE, FRANK JULIAN	241 West End Avenue	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1888
No. 9	STANTON, LUCIUS MANLIUS	31 West 71st Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1888
No. 72	STEVENSON, JOHN JAMES	215 West 101st Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1895
No. 16	STIGER, ECKEL MORRIS	319 West 74th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1896
No. 26	STOKES, WILLIAM EARLE DODGE	Hotel Ansonia, West 73rd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1881
No. 54	SUTPHEN, JOHN SCHUREMAN	311 West 72nd Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1884
No. 3	TAGGART, RUSH	319 West 75th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1894
No. 33	TAINTOR, CHARLES NEWHALL	41 West 76th Street	
	<i>Elected 1911</i>		Resident since 1894



No. 97	TAPPEN, JAMES MACFARLANE 263 West 73rd Street <i>Elected 1911</i>	Resident since 1891
No. 82	TOTTEN, WILLIAM HENRY BRACKETT 150 West 94th Street <i>Elected 1911</i>	Resident since 1885
No. 107	TUBBS, WALTER DENNISON 101 West 72nd Street <i>Elected 1913</i>	Resident since 1887
No. 95	VAN WERT, CHARLES, M. D. 123 West 97th Street <i>Elected 1911</i>	Residence since 1887
No. 12	WALKER ALEXANDER, 414 Riverside Drive <i>Elected 1911</i>	Resident since 1885
No. 17	WARE, WILLIAM RICHMOND Euclid Hall, West 85th Street <i>Elected 1911</i>	Resident since 1892
No. 7	WEBB, WILLIAM EDWARD 248 West 102nd Street <i>Elected 1911</i>	Resident since 1883
No. 5	WENTZ, JAMES GRISWOLD 335 West End Avenue <i>Elected 1911</i>	Resident since 1893
No. 13	WENTZ, THEODORE 328 West 77th Street <i>Elected 1911</i>	Resident since 1884
No. 80	WILLIAMS PERCY HERBERT, M. D. 249 West 72nd Street <i>Elected 1911</i>	Resident since 1887

\* *Deceased*

† *Resigned*

§ *Resigned (Art. 3, By-Laws)*



**Paper Read by Hopper Striker Mott at the First Annual Dinner  
March 23, 1911**

**"De Olde Hillage Called Harsenville"**

Somewhat over two centuries have passed into history since the son of an officer of the West India Company sought retirement in the primitive rurality of the now upper west side. His father, Johannes Dykeman, born in Leewarden, in Friesland in 1647, came out under the auspices of the Company and proceeded to Fort Orange (Albany) where he filled the office of Chief Clerk and Vice-Director of the colony. The son, Cornelis, married Jannetje, daughter of Dirck Claessen, Potter, an original patentee of Harlem and settled in Albany Co., on lands at Niskayuna. While so living in 1690, the French and Indian invasion occurred and he, with many others, was compelled to abandon his property. He found safety and a temporary home in Bergen County, New Jersey, but removed to Harlem, where he was constable in 1698. The sylvan beauty of the plateau bordering the entrancing Hudson no doubt invited its selection as a permanent abode, and in 1701 he purchased a farm of 188 acres from Rebecca, the widow of Adrian van Schaick, for £450 New York currency. As confined within street lines this tract lay diagonally across the island from the Common Lands to the river, between generally 69th and 73rd Streets. That part lying east of present Central Park West was absorbed by the park. The homestead, which he erected the year of the purchase, stood at some distance west of Tenth Avenue in the block bounded by 70th and 71st streets. Only a small part of the land was put to tillage, for it was not only heavily timbered but of a rocky nature. Dyckman died in 1722 leaving a widow and a large family of boys and girls. In his will, dated November 6th, 1710, he devised to his son, George, one full half part of this plantation, and to his son, Cornelius, the other full half part thereof, the same to be divided by a right line from the river "through the woods" to the easternmost bounds of the same, said George to take his first choice of the land when so divided. In a deed from the widow and the above sons dated 1736, in which they conveyed this property to Nicholas Dyckman, a son and brother, it is recited that George had made choice of the northernmost half and Cornelius of the southernmost.

Nicholas' will, dated and proved in 1758, appointed John Harsen, Garrit Cosine, his sons-in-law, and Jacob LeRoy, executors, and authorized them to sell the estate. LeRoy did not qualify. By indenture dated





1763, they deeded 94 acres to Jacob Harsen, the brother of John, who, a few days later, conveyed one half thereof to Garrit Cozine and the balance to Johannes Harsen. Cozine's will, dated 1759, but not proved until 1773, divided his interest into thirds, subject to the life estate in the widow and through the death of Cornelius and Hannah, the other heirs, Catherine Cozine became vested with the whole southerly half of the tract in question. She intermarried with Jacob Harsen in 1773, who was a nephew of the Jacob Harsen first above written, and this half with the easterly portion of the northerly half became the well-known Harsen farm. The ceremony was performed in the parlor of the Dyckman — then known as the Harsen — homestead and here the newly-wedded pair continued to reside. Harsen died in 1835 and was buried in the family vault of the church he helped to found — the Church at Harsenville, later known as the Bloomingdale Reformed — erected at 68th Street and the road on land which he had donated therefor. It was from him that this section of the island recieved its name.

Although Harsenville centered around the homestead, which was the oldest house in Bloomingdale, yet a number of country places lay both north and south of the confines of that farm. To the south, on the Somerindyke farm which spread over the territory lying generally between 57th and 70th Streets, a part of which can rightly be deemed a portion of Harsenville, stood the seat of John H. Talman, who married Sarah Somerindyke. Their home was among the trees near the river's bank, between 67th and 69th Streets and later became the residence of Robert H. Arkenburgh, the tobacco merchant who came there from Albany. Just north thereof, on the triangle between 69th and 70th Streets, west of Tenth Avenue, was located the home wherein Jacob Barker, the famous banker, broker and financier lived. Charles A. Park, the wholesale tea and coffee merchant of West Street near Liberty, at a later period resided therein.

It was to the north of the Harsen homestead, on that portion of the inheritance which was selected by George Dyckman, that one of Bloomingdale's noted landmarks stood for many years. There, between 72nd and 73rd Streets in the centre of the plot on the west side of the road was a villa of French architecture which was erected by and in which lived Mme. d'Auliffe, dame d'honneur to Marie Antoinette, a refugee from the Reign of Terror. This became the centre to which many of her compatriots resorted — others who found asylum on these shores. In this short story only three personages can be mentioned, Louis Phillipe, Telley-



rand and General Moreau. It was occupied at a later date as a club house and driving resort by well known men-about-town.

Just north and contiguous were the grounds of the New York Orphan Asylum. The driveway thereto from the road led over the site of the Hotel Ansonia and the institution itself was located on the present property of Charles M. Schwab. Coming from Greenwich Village it was erected in 1834. Its situation and surroundings were unusually beautiful.

Another house, which was one of the sights of Bloomingdale in the New York of Yesterday, was the Somerindyke homestead. Standing near the present northwest corner of 75th Street and the Road, it was here that Louis Phillipe resided during his exile and taught school for a livelihood. Many are the memories which cluster around this old house and which are treasured by people still living, for it was not destroyed till the construction of the Boulevard, in 1868, caused its removal.

Other houses in Harsenville can only be referred to casually. There was that of Richard R. Lawrence, built in 1799, at 75th Street and West End Avenue; of Samuel Adams Lawrence just north thereof; of Teunis Somerindyke at 77th Street, which formed a part of the later Fernando Wood residence; of the Bloomingdale Academy and Bansel's Military School and the village Tavern near 70th Street, bordering on the Harsenville Road, the only connecting way to the east side in this section.

Just one more mansion must be included — that erected about 1792 by Baron van den Heuvel, Governor of Demarara. Standing between 78th and 79th Streets until the summer of 1905 and now the site of the Apthorp Apartment, it became well known as Burnham's in later Bloomingdale history and was a family resort par excellence. Burnham removed to this mansion about 1839 from the village tavern. And here let us end these desultory reminiscences with an expression of regret that old things must pass away and that so-called improvements will continue to emulate the example of Tennyson's brook.

HOPPER STRIKER MOTT.

**Paper Read at the Second Annual Dinner, March 21st, 1912,  
by Warren C. Crane**

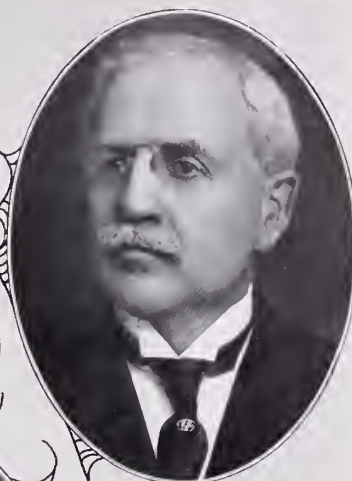
**"Ye Olde, Olde Settlers of Ye West Side"**

This piece of paper which I show you was signed four hundred and twenty-six years ago, by Ferninand and Isabella. It is dated 1486. They





LUTHER LAFLIN KELLOGG



JOHN CHEESMAN CLARK



RASTUS SENECA RANSOM



FRANCIS SEDGWICK BANGS



JACOB VAN VECHTEN OLCOTT



were the patrons of Columbus whose good fortune it was to discover the country in which our lovely West Side is located. Not until 134 years later was there a market for Manhattan Island, when Governor Peter Minuet, in 1626, bought it from the Indians for \$24.00

Forty-one years passed and in 1667, Sir Richard Nicholls granted a patent to Thomas Hall, Jan Vinje, Egbert Wouters and Jacob Leanders for the land lying between what is now 69th and 73rd Streets and 8th to 12th Avenues, known later as the Harsen Farm.

The first sale we find recorded of a portion of this land was on April 1, 1701, for 75 pounds. The same plot was again sold April 26, 1701, for 450 pounds. A good real estate boom—an advance of 600 % in 25 days.

Cornelius Dykeman was the purchaser at the advanced price and his executors were John Harsen, Garret Cosine and Jacob Le Roy. They conveyed the land to Jacob Harsen in 1763. The deed was not recorded until 1837, consideration of 1,210 pounds. The increase in value for 62 years was but little more than twice as much as in 25 days in 1701.

Anthony John Evertsee, a negro, conveyed a farm adjoining the Harsen farm on the north, on March 23, 1697, to Jacob Halsted. Since then the black belt has moved to San Juan Hill.

Now for a change in values. In 1867, Mary R. LeRoy conveyed to Gustavus A. Sacchi a plot near the New York Orphan Asylum for \$400,000. It was at one time the country home of James Boggs.

It is not possible to say much about “Ye Olde Settlers” in the time allotted. Merely a mention of names:

Apthorp, the wealthy Englishman whose famous mansion was long since wiped out, but whose name is still retained in one of the big Astor apartment houses; Harsen, Hooglandt and Delancey, great Bloomingdale landowners and from one of whom, General Oliver Delancey, the loyalist, Apthorp, acquired his large estate; Cosine, De Peyster and Livingston, among whom Judge Brockholst Livingston stands eminent and who was called “one of the most accomplished scholars and fluent speakers of his time.”

Horn, de la Montagnie and Lieut. Governor John Broome, a great merchant of the old school, a Revolutionary colonel, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in whose honor the State named Broome County, and the City, Broome Street.

Hardenbrook, Jasper, the father of the former Superintendent of Schools, Somerindyke, whose family house was west of the old Bloomingdale Road, between 75th and 76th Streets, Van Rensselaer, Kortright,





Humphrey Jones, Jauncey, one of whose daughters married the dashing Col. Herman Thorn, among the earliest drivers of a coach and four in the City and of whom it was said, "he has the bearing of majesty and treads the earth as if he would aspire to the Gods."

Dyckman, Kenble and Furniss, whose commodious house near West End Avenue and 99th Street has but recently given way to towering apartments, Cargill, Minthorne, Talman, Arkenburgh, Vandenheuvel, whose home later became Burnham's famous road house, the present site of the Aphthorp Apartment; Howland, Webber, Low and William F. Moffat, the millionaire pill manufacturer who once owned the delightful home known as Woodlawn, between 106th and 107th Streets, beyond West End Avenue. It was here that Mrs. Trollope was a guest for a time, and in her "Domestic Manners of the Americans," in 1832 she styles it the loveliest in the beautiful village of Bloomingdale, saying, "Nor did I find myself in a circle more calculated to give delight in meeting or regret at parting than that of Woodlawn."

In the varied fields of public activity and renown, our West Side has been ably represented. To record briefly but a few of those who have added lustre to the locality the names of Generals Sherman, Striker and Sickles in military and Judge Pryor in legal annals; in political life, Lieut. Gov. Broome; Gov. D. D. Tompkins, who was also a Vice-president of the United States; and Charles E. Hughes, now an honored Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In literature, Edgar Allen Poe, whose "Raven" is said to have been written in a little wooden house facing 86th Street; English, the author of Ben Bolt; George P. Morris whose well-known poem, "Woodman, Spare that Tree," was inspired by a West Side scene near Striker's Bay; Capt. A. T. Mahan, the naval historian, and Brander Matthews.

In religion, Bishop Hobart, the first rector of St. Michael's Church and one of that triumvirate, Hobart, Hosack and DeWitt Clinton, who were said to be the tripod upon which the City rested; Bishop Potter, Labagh, Richmond and Gunn.

In theatrical life, that charming woman, Mrs. Gilbert and Richard Mansfield and in finance by Jacob Barker, the Morgan of Wall Street, who liberally assisted his country one hundred years ago by heading a merchants' subscription with \$100,000 as a loan to the Government during the War of 1812.

Three Mayors of our City have been residents among us. Fernando Wood, at whose residence near 77th Street and Broadway, the late King



of England, then Prince of Wales, was entertained after he had planted two trees in Central Park on October 12, 1860; Franklin Edson and the late Hugh J. Grant.

The mention of Edward VII recalls the fact that our West Side has had other royal visitors, Louis Phillipe, who lived for a while and taught school in the old Somerindyke house; Gen. Moreau, one of Napoleon's leading warriors, who was a frequent guest at the later residence of Governor Broome, known as Chevilly, between 72nd and 73rd Streets, west of Broadway. Other French scions of royalty and nobility were also entertained there and Talleyrand was an occasional visitor. Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-King of Spain passed through Bloomingdale many times when he resided in the historic Clermont mansion above Grant's tomb in 1815.

These names recall the associations and the times of the past. Those which I will mention last, but by no means least, as they are of more vital interest to us to-day, are the One Hundred Olde Settlers still with us, whose duty it is to keep alive the memory of those who has passed away, and add their influence for the upbuilding and improving of this beautiful West Side section of the great cosmopolitan City in which we live.

**Paper Read by John Edgar Learycraft**  
**at the Second Annual Dinner, March 21, 1912**  
**"The New West Side"**

In the early development of the West Side twenty years or more ago, the indications were that it would be a section set apart for Home Dwellers, and, with that end in view, private dwellings were erected in different sections and were sold very rapidly to the incoming population who were attracted by the development that was taking place and the facilities that were being created each year, not only in the way of transit, but in the schools, churches, public halls and facilities for marketing. Some of us remember the difficulties that were experienced in the facilities for marketing, the lack of public schools, churches, etc. At that time we had what we called real estate jobbers whose business it was to purchase a row of houses in the course of construction and sell them out singly to people who were attracted to this section of the City.

In 1892 there were located within the district West of Eighth Avenue between 59th and 125th Streets, twenty-two churches of all denomina-



tions, to-day there are ninety-six; in 1892 there were three hotels, now there are twenty-nine, some of the largest and best in the City; in 1892 there were three public schools, now there are nineteen, four of the number being high schools, built with the best system of ventilation and hygiene, and beautiful in style and architecture, ornaments to the City. We have also in this district the beautiful new buildings of Columbia University with its Barnard College, Horace Mann School, Teachers' Training School, and other branches of the University, which since its removal to the West Side has become the largest university in the United States. We have also the beautiful buildings and setting of the Union Theological Seminary, Institute of Musical Art and other institutions for advanced education. We can also claim as a further development of the West Side the beautiful buildings of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and St. Luke's Hospital, and also those of the College of the City of New York which are located just north of our district.

During that period, the building of the Museum of Natural History in its ideal setting has been greatly enlarged and contains to-day one of the largest and most valuable collections in natural history to be found anywhere in the world, with plans under way at the present time for a further enlargement of the building to hold the valuable exhibits for which they now have no place.

We have also within this district at Central Park West, 76th and 77th Streets, the new building of the New York Historical Society which located on the West Side after a long discussion by the members as to the advisability of moving so far uptown and to a place that was inaccessible and where the goats were the principal inhabitants. The discussion on these lines took place at a meeting when I was present, showing the trepidation of those who were the active members of the Society and who had always resided in the lower part of the City in the immediate neighborhood of the old building located at 2nd Avenue and 11th Street, opposite St. Mark's Church. The judgment of those who favored the location selected has been fully justified, as there is no better location to be found in the City than that selected.

Following the development of the City we have secured probably as excellent post office facilities as may be found in any other part of the City at this time.

I remember very distinctly when I first moved to the West Side that the present car line running up Broadway only ran as far as 72nd Street and returned, and the facilities for going up and down town were very





JOHN CALDWELL COLEMAN



WILLIAM MASON BENNETT



LLEWELLYN BARTON CASE



CHARLES DEHART BROWER



DUANE SHULER EVERSON





limited indeed. To-day the West Side of the City has the best and greatest number of transportation accommodations to be found in any other section of the City, and, with a very low rate of fare, will take us to any part of the City with the least possible effort. We are looking forward, however, to increased accommodations in this line and relief from the crush which prevails on some of the transportation lines.

I have not been able to get figures that would show the comparison between the population of this West Side twenty to twenty-five years ago and that of to-day. The section at the present time is densely populated and there is very little vacant land left for the erection of new buildings, and the character of construction at the present time in the erection of great apartment houses and hotels means a greater increase during the next period of twenty years. According to the present plans of building construction, the private dwellings are being rapidly removed and replaced by the great apartment houses accommodating 40 to 50 families, whereas the same amount of ground area heretofore accommodated about four families.

The elevation of the West Side above the water level has admitted of the best drainage facilities to be found in any other section of the City, and with its wide avenues and boulevards, such as Broadway as it is to-day, West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, of which we are all proud and in which we all take delight, and which is the Mecca of the people from all sections of the City, both in walking and in driving, has no equal in the world.

It has been my privilege in traveling to visit parks and drives in many parts of the world, and the only drive or roadway which might compare with Riverside Drive is the Amalfi Road, running from Sorrento to Salerno in Italy. Of course, there is a difference in the scenery in comparison, the Amalfi Road running along the edge of the sea on one side with the high cliffs on the other, many of them surmounted by castles and overhung with tropical fruits, while our Riverside Drive has not only the driveway with the water outlook, but it goes through a beautiful park on one side and high-class residences on the other.

We are also greatly favored in having on one side of the section to which we refer the Central Park with its beautiful lawns, foliage and trees, and on the other the Riverside Drive and Park and the Hudson River, thereby insuring to us a salubrious atmosphere such as cannot be found in any other section of the City.

We are in hopes that the City Administration through its Depart-



ments of Parks will awaken at an early day and recognize the opportunity presented in this section of the City to do something more than it has in the past to make beautiful that which nature has so richly endowed in its formation and surroundings—the parks more carefully kept and made beautiful with shrubs and flowers, the avenues and streets made attractive and æsthetic by the planting of trees and grass and the more constant and frequent care of same.

I have tried to keep within the time allotted to me, but must not close without giving credit to the public-spirited efforts of the members of the West End Association in the part they have taken in securing improvements and betterments for this beautiful section of the City. It has demonstrated to the City at large what can be done by a body of citizens who are united in securing for its residents the best possible conditions for its home surroundings and those things which are for the public good.

**Paper Read at the Third Annual Dinner  
by Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., March 13th, 1913  
“Ye Old Churches of Ye West Side”**

The subject allotted to me must, according to the custom which prevails in our association, be condensed within a ten minute limit. When, as in the present instance, one has ranged through those fascinating books, “The New York of Yesterday” by our gifted member, Mr. Hopper Striker Mott, and “The Annals of St. Michael’s” by the Rev. John P. Peters, it is difficult to do this. It is possible merely to lay hold of salient facts, bring them up into the light for a moment, and let them fall back into that darkness which has covered them so long. The charm and the romance which invests these facts in the books out of which they have been gleaned must be missing and I can only recommend those who listen to this paper, to go to the original sources of my information if they would get the “atmosphere” of the early days of Bloomingdale.

The Bloomingdale district extended, according to Mr. Mott, from 23rd Street indefinitely northward. Up to the year 1805, there was no church between St. Mark’s on the Bowery and St. John’s at Yonkers. The district was sparsely settled by farmers with large holdings. These farmers drove their families down the Bloomingdale Road into the City for the Sunday services. The City extended up the Bowery as far as Grand



Street on the east side and as far as Leonard Street on the west. The fashionable part of the City was Broadway below Pearl, together with Wall Street and Pine. St. Mark's Church was far out in the country. It was believed that the City would never extend beyond its limits at that time, and for this reason, as is well known, the City Hall was finished with sandstone in the rear as no one was expected to see it. In 1807, the time with which we have to do in this paper, Fulton's steamboat made its first trip to Albany. His experiments were conducted in the Collect Pond, a sheet of water two miles in circumference and about fifty feet deep, which stood where the Old Tombs Prison and the Five Points were afterward situated. This pond was connected by a canal with the Hudson, which gave its name to Canal Street.

It is interesting to note that the organization of the two churches with which this paper has to deal, the only "Old Churches" in this district, "Bloomingdale" and "St. Michael's," was due to an epidemic of yellow fever. This epidemic appeared almost yearly from 1794 to 1805. It drove the people into the suburbs for the summer. To meet the religious needs of these people, the Dutch Reformed Church, then the leading denomination in the City, established the church at Greenwich Village in 1803. Two years later, to provide for the more scattered population further north, there was organized a congregation which afterward became known as the Bloomingdale Church.

In September, 1805, there met at the house of Jacob Harsen, which stood where the Sherman Square Hotel now stands, 70th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the Rev. John H. Livingston, D.D., minister of the Collegiate Church and one of the most famous men in the country, and the Messrs. Jacob Harsen, Andrew Hopper, Philip Webbers and John Astén. The church was formally organized at this meeting, Andrew Hopper and John Astén being elected Elders and Jacob Harsen and Philip Webbers, Deacons. The name adopted for the new congregation was "The Church at Harsenville." Harsenville was an indefinite tract comprising three large farms north of 57th Street and between the Hudson and the present Central Park. In June, 1805, the first church building was erected, a small white frame structure with a cupola shaped like an umbrella. It stood on the west side of the Bloomingdale Road, between what is now 69th and 70th Streets, on the present site of the Nevada Apartment house. The land was presented by Jacob Harsen, who also built the church at his own expense. It was dedicated November 13, 1806. The furnishings were exceedingly primitive. Organs were thought





CLARENCE OTIS BIGELOW



WILLIAM HEWITT ROCKWOOD



CHARLES NEWHALL TAINTOR



THEODORE WENTZ



WILLIAM GEORGE CONKLIN





to be an invention of the Devil, and the singing was led by a precentor with a tuning fork. Wood was used for fuel and candles for light. The first minister was the Rev. Alexander Gunn who was called at a salary of £320 a year, a very munificent salary for those days. He was a remarkable preacher and the church grew rapidly under him. In 1814, it became necessary to erect a new and larger church edifice. The corner stone of this building was laid July 21st, 1814, on ground which had been a part of the Somerindyke farm, at Bloomingdale Road and 68th Street. The new church, a stone building, was dedicated August 4th, 1816. It had cost \$16,000. The pews, according to the custom of those days, were sold at auction. Free pews were reserved for the colored people. It was not until 1854 that prejudices were overcome and an organ was installed in the gallery. In addition to his other benefactions, Jacob Harsen presented the church with land for a parsonage. This building stood on what is now 73rd Street, near Columbus Avenue. In 1868 plans for the new Boulevard took in the ground on which this second church edifice stood. The last service was held in it on November 8th. The third house of worship, to which the congregation removed was completed in August, 1870. It was a wooden structure, intended to be temporary, and stood at Ninth Avenue between 71st and 72nd Streets. The fourth church building, a splendid structure of white stone was erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and 68th Street, and was dedicated October 22, 1885. After standing twenty years, this building was sold, and the congregation removed to its fifth and last house of worship, at West End Avenue and 106th Street. This church is built of the stone from the old church at Broadway and 68th Street, and was dedicated December 23rd, 1906.

St. Michael's Church was organized about the same time as Bloomingdale, by a number of gentlemen connected with Trinity Parish. Robert F. Kemble, William Rodgers and William Jauncey were made trustees to hold whatever property should be acquired. In 1806, Trinity appropriated \$2,000 toward the erection of a church building. A plot of land just east of the Bloomingdale Road and north of 99th Street was given by Oliver Hicks and Julia, his wife, on condition that the property should be used solely for church purposes. The property was on the summit of a hill looking down over a valley, and a stream which emptied into Striker's Bay. The church building was completed in 1807 and consecrated by Bishop Benjamin Moore. It was named "St. Michael's"; the reason why is not recorded. The congregation was made up of sum-



mer residents who occupied their houses from May until November, and who were members of Trinity Church. The parish extended from 72nd to 162nd Streets and from the North to the East River. Among those connected with the original enterprise were the widow of Alexander Hamilton who lived in the house still standing at 142nd Street and Convent Avenue; Captain Frederick De Peyster, whose country house was located on the present site of St. Luke's Hospital; Michael Hogan who built and occupied Claremont; William Rogers, whose house was on the river's bank at 102d Street, the present site of St. Agnes' Chapel; Baron Van den Heuvel who lived in the large brick house at Broadway and 79th Street, and who married the Miss Apthorp, whose name is given to the apartment now standing on the site of her old home. The church was a plain frame building, painted white. It stood at what is now Amsterdam Avenue and 99th Street, and a long path led from the church to the Bloomingdale Road. The building was 53 feet by 26 feet, about the size of the present St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville. There were two side aisles but no middle aisle. There was no organ or musical instrument, but a handsome stained glass window, imported from the Continent, stood in the chancel. The responses were read by the clerk, who also lifted the hymns with the aid of the indispensable tuning fork. The Rev. John Vanderbilt Bartow was the first minister, engaged at a salary of \$500 a year.

The first church was burned October 16, 1853, and a new church built on the same site in 1854. It was a wooden structure but larger than the first, seating 400 people. About this time the Rev. Thomas McClure Peters became rector. He continued in that office until the year 1893, in which year his son, the present rector, succeeded him. By this time the neighborhood had become part of the great City. The name "Bloomingdale" had passed away, to the distress of older inhabitants. A third and much larger church became necessary, and in 1891 the present splendid edifice was erected, still on the original site, with parish buildings and rectory, covering almost all of the original holding. The history of St. Michael's has been an honorable one. She has been mother to a dozen churches. With her, first began the work of the church in hospitals, asylums, almshouses and prisons, and the rescue work for fallen women and forsaken children. She was first to provide Christian burial for the poor. In her walls was inaugurated the Order of Deaconesses of the Episcopal Church. Her charity school became the first public school on the West Side. Her rectors have all been men of note, and none of them more distinguished or more useful than the present rector. A scholar and author



of note, a modern crusader-knight, who has drawn his sword again and again against great corporations in defense of the people's rights, against organized political corruption and social vice — one who still finds time to comfort the sick and aged and to plan for the happiness of little children; a great minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ, a great citizen, a great man — may he long live to keep St. Michael's faithful to the traditions of her past, and to make her a power for righteousness in this ever changing, this more and more perplexing life of our great West Side.

**Paper Read by Hopper Striker Mott at the Third Annual Dinner,  
March 13, 1913**

**Ye Olde Highways and Byways of the West Side**

Long before the arrival of the white man to its shores the Hudson was the great natural highway to the present West Side. Although not susceptible of proof, Indian trails no doubt led over this region connecting their castle at Sapokanican with that at Spuyten Duyvil and further north. This is a logical conclusion. These beaten trails were followed by the settlers to be gradually widened to paths and then to roads; each succeeding generation adding to the accessibility.

No road of any sort was laid out through the territory by *public authority* until the beginning of the 18th century. Patentees of large tracts, however, had opened up certain cartways over and connecting their farms, thereby affording access to each other and to the main road between the City and Harlem which road was authorized by an order in Council dated 1669. The Bloomingdale Road was laid out under the act of 1703 from the house of John Horn at 23d Street and Fifth Avenue to the barn of Nicholas de Peyster at 116th Street, near the river's bank. The Commissioners in this proceeding seem to have followed the line of a farm road which ran up the West Side. In 1751 an act was passed requiring the road to be kept in repair and at different dates thereafter surveyors were appointed to further this provision. In 1764 the corporation itself became the guardian of the road and the Common Council assumed obligations over it which had theretofore been carried on by the Province. It was a country road in those days which wound o'er hill and dale and in later time gave access to a beautiful territory to which farmhouses and country seats lent added picturesqueness. By the end of the century it became a great driveway and vied with the old Post Road in popularity.



This latter road crossed Madison Square, and was closed in 1844 after which time the Bloomingdale Road was the only highway and over its surface those on pleasure bent disported themselves. Road houses and public resorts followed. The City grew apace and the road became Broadway as far north as 59th Street. It is unnecessary in this paper to recite how and when this came about. Above Columbus Circle the road was opened under the name of the Boulevard in 1868.

So much for the means of early access to the West Side. Now as to the byways which led from the Bloomingdale Road. On the Ratzer map of 1766-7 is shown a part of the Great Kill Road the beginning of which was later called Gansevoort Street and its northern reach Fitzroy. From the Bloomingdale Road access was gained to it by Abingdon Road (21st St.). The whole of the Great Kill Road is found on the British Headquarters map of 1782. It ended in the centre of the block between 41st and 42nd Streets, 8th and 9th Avenues, and there joined at right angles the Road around the Tour, which left the Bloomingdale Road at 39th Street, and continued nearly to the Hudson at 43d Street. It was laid out prior to 1765 and ran by the residence of Gen. John Morin Scott, the ardent Revolutionary patriot, which stood on 42nd Street between 8th and 9th Avenues.

This Dutch word Kill has been confused with "Kiln" and "Hill" and is found so corrupted on maps and deeds occasioned undoubtedly by the inability of individuals to account for the meaning of the word. The Great Kill itself was the longest and deepest stream which indented the West Side of the island, the outlet of which was at 43d Street and had branches as far south as 35th Street and Broadway and 57th Street and 6th Avenue.

The map of common lands of 1796 locates the lane which was later known as Low's which crossed Bryant Park and ended in the Bloomingdale Road at Times Square. Historians have accepted as a fact that Washington and the army of occupation, after the war, crossed over this thoroughfare and continued down the Bloomingdale Road on the way to take possession of the city after the peace.

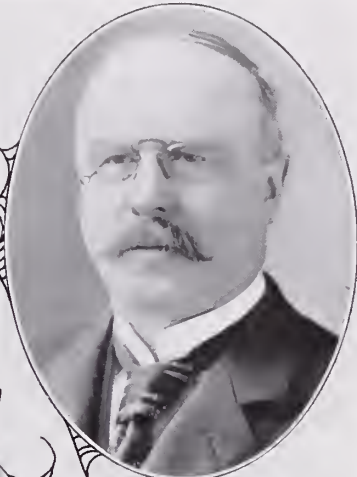
There were numerous lanes which ran east and west from the Bloomingdale Road and either connected farms or country seats with that thoroughfare. This paper could be extended indefinitely. The way has, however, been blazed for a continuation of the story on a future occasion. Two of the most important have been mentioned bringing the history







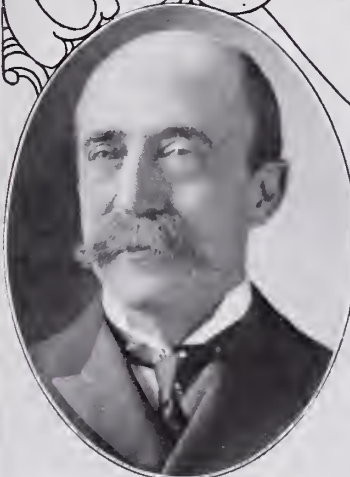
ROBERT EMMET DOWLING



EDWARD MORSE CUTLER



FREDERICK HOWES BIRCH



ECKEL MORRIS STIGER



WILLIAM RICHMOND WARE



of the old byways to the Times Square neighborhood. We have decided to close here that other speakers may have an opportunity.

HOPPER STRIKER MOTT.

**Paper Read by Frederick Gee Hobbs at the Third Annual Dinner,  
March 13, 1913**

**"Ye Olde Houses and Homes of Ye West Side"**

I am asked to speak about "Ye Olde Homes," the fireside, the hearth, the high back rocking-chair, the domestic evening, the father with his slippers, the mother with her knitting, all radiant with happiness in the evening communion of the family by the fireside. How different in 1913, and I am therefore reminded that I must get, hurriedly, into first speed before the word "Home" becomes obsolete, is removed from the map and lost to memory, and "*Apartment*" stands in its place.

And yet there was a time when "Little Old New York" was really *little* and really *old*! You may have heard the story about the Dutchman who left the S. S. Rotterdam not long ago, and asked a downtown policeman the way to New Amsterdam.

"New Amsterdam what?" asked the policeman. "City," replied the bewildered Hollander. "Take the next car and get off at Spuyten Duyvil," was his answer.

During the Knickerbocker days, until about 1664, the City architecture was meagre, uniform and far more picturesque. There were wooden houses, squat and irregular; there were brick houses, low and solid; there were no great towering structures to make one crane the neck to see the top.

In the early days homes were engrossing! Dutch wives and daughters had no time to reform *civic* and *political* questions. These were left to men for there were not only no dustless mops and vacuum cleaners, but there were board partitions to be kept conspicuously white with soap and sand.

But the Dutch were not our only examples of old time thrift. The great landed English families brought with them ideas of prudence and economy which characterizes representative homes of New York City to-day! Each nation, therefore, contributed merit to the rising Government where every civic or political question was answered by a Stuyve-



sant, Freelinghuysen, Van Rensselaer, Van Cortlandt or on the other hand by a Livingston, a Clinton, a DePeyster or a Bayard.

The English, with their manorial estates enjoyed social pre-eminence and unquestionable political headship. Their old-time estates with their great roomy houses, huge fireplaces and well-stocked larders, were cared for by imported black slaves and white servants. In a *New York Gazette*, dating back to pre-Revolutionary days, an advertisement appears as follows: —

“Three pounds’ reward for a run-away servant, Conor O’Rourke; ten pounds’ reward for a run-away Irish servant Phillip McGinnis and other rewards for the mulatto man named Tony and the Negroes Pompey & Nero.”

The old landmarks of the upper West Side have been swept away. Great throbbing problems of the day have grappled for old sites, for when a real estate operator fixes his eye on a New York site or locality, sentiment has to go to Woodlawn. Historical tablets, busts and statues are soon exhausted. But a good moving-picture will show posterity how the Van de Water’s old buckwheat field evolved through a Revolutionary battle-field into Columbia University, by way of Bloomingdale Asylum.

Then there is the secret expedition of Nathan Hale and its ultimate results to be shown. This expedition was planned in the west wing of the Apthorp Mansion at 91st Street and Ninth Avenue. It was there that Washington waited until his little army of 3,500 men, not one of whom had breakfasted or slept, passed in retreat from the on-coming enemy up to the Roger Morris house at 165th Street. When Howe took possession of the Apthorp House it is said that he was made welcome there, and when the war was over, Apthorp was included in the list of those suspected of being Tory sympathizers. In later years, the estate became a beer-garden known as “Elm Park.” The mansion was taken down about twenty-five years ago.

A little further north Van de Water Heights, owned by Herman Van de Water, stretched between 106th and 124th Streets, including a part of the present Morningside Park. These heights were a portion of the De Key tract. It is on the west end of the Van de Water’s old buckwheat field that we now see Barnard College. On this field, too, we see the stately buildings of Barnard and Columbia. The battle of Harlem Heights was the only contest of the Revolution within the limits of New York that resulted in a victory for the Americans, and it had a greater influence on the result than is generally acknowledged.



Hamilton Grange at 141st Street and Convent Avenue, next St. Luke's Church, formerly stood on the west side of the avenue between 142nd and 143rd Streets. It is a square, two-story house with basement built of wood and painted dull brown. The property when bought by Alexander Hamilton was eight miles from the centre of the city. In 1802 Hamilton brought his wife and children here, hoping no doubt to pass many happy days — for he was then forty-five and in the prime of power. On the 11th of July, 1804, he left Mrs. Hamilton, descended the long flight of steps from the rear of the porch and road to meet his adversary — Aaron Burr. They met on the Heights of Weehawken in the early morning and Hamilton fell at the first fire of the pistol. A few hours later friends brought him, desperately wounded, to a little house in Greenwich Village, where he died the following day and is buried in Trinity Churchyard.

It was after the battle of Saratoga that Hamilton met his wife, Elizabeth Schuyler — one of the beautiful and accomplished women of that period. His letters to her show a vein of delicacy and grace unusual in a man of such military power. Here are a few lines from one of them:

"I would not have you imagine, Miss, that I write to you so often either to gratify your wishes or to please your vanity, but merely to indulge myself and to comply with that restless propensity of my mind which will not allow me to be happy when I am not doing something in which you are concerned. This may seem a very idle disposition in a philosopher and soldier, but I plead illustrious examples in my justification. Achilles had like to have sacrificed Greece and his glory to his passion for a female captive; and Anthony lost the world for a woman.

"I am sorry the times have so changed as to oblige me to summon antiquity for my apology, but I confess to the disgrace of the present age, that I have not been able to find many who are so far gone as myself in such laudable zeal for the fair sex. I suspect, however, if others knew the charms of my sweetheart, as I do, I should have a great number of competitors. I wish I could give you an idea of her — you have no conception how sweet a girl she is — it is only in my heart that her image is truly drawn."

Leaving Hamilton Grange, we find the next old home of importance is the most prominent landmark in the City of New York — the old Morris or Jumel mansion.

This mansion was first occupied by Roger Morris and his bride — the handsome daughter of Frederick Philipse. It was their summer resi-





dence for ten years and in it they entertained with great colonial dignity and style. With the breaking out of the Revolution, however, their social reign came to an end, for the Morrisses were Loyalists. Colonel Morris was forced to flee with his wife and four children; subsequently they sailed for England.

It was on the 15th of September, 1776, that Washington halted at Mott's Tavern, which stood near the intersection of 143rd Street and Eighth Avenue. On the following day he issued his first orders from the house of Roger Morris, occupying it as headquarters for a period of about five weeks. The approach to the house at that time was by an Avenue leading from the west of the house to Albany Road, now St. Nicholas Avenue.

Stephen Jumel, a French wine merchant, bought the property in 1810, and paid \$9,917.50 for thirty-six acres. He set about restoring the dilapidated old place, and as stained glass was not made in this country at the time, sent fragments of the small circles which now enrich the front door-way to France, where the original designs were re-produced, and restored as we see them to-day. From the old wall paper, tattered and torn, he sent samples to be reproduced in Paris at a cost of \$15.00 per roll. Specimens are now under glass in the Council Chamber.

In 1815 the Jumels went to France in their own ship for the purpose of bringing Napoleon Bonaparte to America. During their absence of about ten years, the house was rented. The Cypress trees, twenty of which were standing in 1909 in the semicircle about what remained of the old fish pond at the corner of 159th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, were presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Napoleon in the last days of 1814 when his dynasty was closing. They lay neglected in one of the gardens of the Tuilleries for several months when they were secured by Stephen Jumel.

Stephen Jumel died in May, 1832, as the result of a carriage accident. The following year, Mme. Jumel was married to Aaron Burr. The ceremony took place in the tea room, which is at the left of the entrance to the mansion, and was performed by the same clergyman who had married Burr and his first wife just fifty years before, lacking one day.

Burr was greatly in need of money and Mme. Jumel had it. His dominating personality proved soulike the old Frenchman's, that Madame grew more and more unhappy. Burr held that every husband had a right to manage his wife's property and that it should be placed at his disposal. Altercations followed. Mme. Jumel returning unexpectedly from a morn-





PERCY HERBERT WILLIAMS



CHARLES NORTH DOWD



SIMEON FORD



MILO MERRICK BELDING



LEWIS MANN SILVER



ing drive discovered her husband in the act of kissing a rosy-cheeked housemaid and immediately divorced him. Although fifty-six years of age, the Madame was by no means ready to retire for she laid claim to considerable charm.

Mme. Jumel had made a good climb. She began life at the foot of the ladder having come to New York as a little milliner from Providence, R. I., and earlier, as a girl, dwelt in a sod house in the town of Portland, Mass. The old Frenchman took a vital interest in her, and eventually she went to live in his house as housekeeper.

On one occasion when he returned from a short trip, he found his ambitious little companion greatly distressed. She was not only tucked into bed, but she had a serious faced physician in attendance. In reply to the Frenchman's inquiries, the doctor said:

"Monsieur, I think if the patient were a married woman she would go straight to heaven."

The ceremony was performed at once by a priest who had been asked to wait in the kitchen. The following day Eliza Bowen (made Mme. Jumel) was up and about the house laughing at the "good joke."

Madam Jumel adopted a niece who inherited the property and lived in the mansion until about twenty-five years ago.

The last individual owner was Mrs. Ferdinand Earle from whom it was purchased by the City of New York, in 1903 for \$235,000. The Daughters of the Revolution subsequently founded Washington's Headquarters Association, thereby preserving one of the most important landmarks of the City of New York.

The growth of the section around Claremont and south has been phenomenal — with its apartment houses, hotels, colleges, music schools and various other institutions in constant process of construction. But the development would have been even more wonderful, and perhaps more beautiful, had Washington and Hamilton succeeded in locating the national Government where Claremont now stands.

They had selected it as an ideal site, and Hamilton was quite determined upon it. He was also determined that the various States of the Union should redeem their obligations — that is the war debts incurred by the Revolution. Opinions concerning these obligations differed and more legislators in favor of Hamilton's plans were needed. He therefor appealed to Jefferson asking him to use his influence on the opposition. Jefferson did so, but asked in return a concession from Hamilton to abandon Claremont as a site for the national Government and use his influence



to establish it at Washington, D. C. Had Hamilton been a man of less honor, the upper West Side might have been a great and beautiful city many years ago and our up-town development been of a totally different character.

We are getting further and further away from the old fashioned idea of home life, drifting away from the charm of Colonial days, developing into what might be called metropolitan cliff dwellers.

And it makes us stop and think about the next twenty-five years. Are the motor and the air-ship going to claim the family and reduce the need of apartments? Will women give up housekeeping and go into politics? Must men live on *food capsules*?

Be that as it may, of one thing we are sure: — we are living in a great age. An age of human progress through scientific research and social and economic adjustments. Whatever they may have in store for us and for future generations, let us hope that all this talk about "*Independence*" and these constant vibrations of the note of "*Freedom*" may in no way reduce the sacredness of the old-time *Home*.

**Paper Read by William Houston Kenyon at the  
Third Annual Dinner, March 13, 1913  
"The Olde Transportation on the West Side"**

The walking was always good — from the days when the Dutch burgher headed the solemn family procession down the country lane to the church and heavy iron chains were drawn across the adjacent streets to prevent traffic that might distract the congregation, down to the present day when of a bright winter forenoon on Broadway after church, or a warm summer evening on the Drive before the new moon sets, such a procession of the children of Shem and Ham and Japhet wander their happy way, as all the East could scarcely furnish.

But the man who invented wheels was the real benefactor of his race, seeing that runners except in winter and the stone boat except in Madeira and Ossining have sharp limitations; and the man who first ran wheels on rails was a benefactor too. Rails on the streets themselves, that is one chapter. Rails up in the air above the streets, that is another chapter. Rails down in the ground underneath the streets, that is a third chapter.





Speaking of rails on the streets themselves, transportation on the West Side brings memory of the bob-tail car and of John Stephenson's feverish ingenuity to endow one man and one horse with power to furnish the conveniences of a palace car to the traveling public; of the demand for a second man, a conductor, a cashier, the schemes to conserve whose honesty were celebrated by the ditty:

“Punch, Oh punch, Oh punch with care  
Punch in the presence of the *passengeaire*  
A red trip slip for a six cent fare  
A blue trip slip for a five cent fare  
A white trip slip for a three cent fare  
Punch, Oh punch, Oh punch with care  
Punch in the presence of the *passengeaire*.”

Memory leads to the noble planning and laying out of upper Broadway by Tweed and of his tragic end; of the great conceptions and indomitable will of Jake Sharpe on lower Broadway and the bribery scandals; of the advent and failure of the storage battery car; of the coming and passing of the cable road; of Mayor Strong and his mighty fight against the overhead trolley; or the survival of the slot conduit system as the fittest for City traffic; of the era of street railway expansion and consolidation ending in the anomaly of the upper Broadway line with its superb approach to the West Side being linked to the lower East Side system, while the Amsterdam, Columbus and Central Park West lines with their inferior approaches were linked to the heart of the City.

Speaking of rails up in the air, transportation on the West Side brings memory of the popular excitement attending the gradual creeping northward of the Sixth and Third and Ninth Avenue lines, and especially when the 53rd Street crossline was built and the heart of the city was thereby opened to the upper West Side. The little steam locomotives of the Forney type puffed stoutly up the hill at 57th Street, and if now and then one couldn't make it, what matter? They gave four sharp whistles which were repeated by the engineer behind and all the waiting line of trains backed cautiously and gave the first one a chance to make a better start and round the corner more daringly and try again at the hill. All this was accepted in the trains themselves and on the streets below rather as the bustle of importance than as a sign of inefficiency. The roar of the passing trains was in those days sweet music in the ears of New Yorkers and the excitement of finding every seat taken day after day and the standing crowds increasing week after week exhilarated us like a new toy.



None of us I suppose remember the fate of the first 9th Avenue, or rather perhaps Greenwich Street Elevated Road. One Harvey, an engineer, planned it and after infinite delays and pains and effort got it built over the curb on one side of the street. The car was drawn by a cable. The day came to demonstrate its operation. Distinguished guests were invited, bankers, city officials, engineers, reporters. They rode in the strange vehicle, on the flimsy structure high up over the curb opposite the second story windows of the houses, the entire length of the road from the Battery to a point above Canal Street somewhere, but at the end, as I recall the story, something went wrong with the cable or engine and it didn't stop or didn't unclutch and the car was dragged off the end of the structure and fell to the street, killing or injuring many of its occupant, ruining the company and Harvey, the engineer, and postponing for many years the advent of elevated roads in New York.

But "rails up in the air" had had its day and rails underground became the accepted solution of rapid transit. And for the first time in the history of the city the upper West Side was considered before the upper East Side. Curiously enough, the upper West Side was again linked with the lower East Side. And more curiously still, the East Side Bronx of the upper city and the East Side Ghetto of the lower city were connected through the upper West Side subway, and every day a foreign population, numerous enough to constitute a city in themselves, rush and rumble under the foundations of our homes, fill the seats and aisles and platforms of our trains, breathe our air, and eye with furtive hostility and without any sense of humor our desperate efforts to embark and disembark.

But the subject, I observe, is "*Ye Olde Methods of Transportation of ye West Side.*" That would not seem to include the new motor busses that rut the Drive (much as the Roman chariots rutted the stone pavements of Pompeii) and toil and rattle up the grades. The best forms of bus and motor and pavement are slowly evolving.

Let me quote from our own distinguished historian in "The New York of Yesterday" (p. 441):

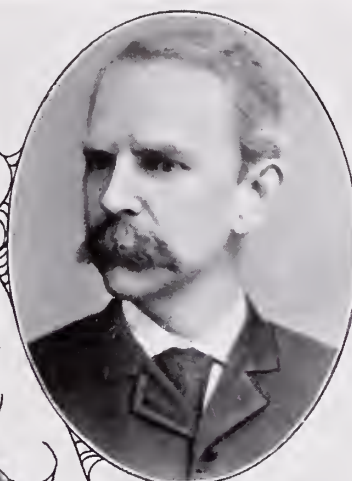
"February 20, 1854. A bitter cold day. Wind high. Snow commenced and continued all night. One of the drivers of the Bloomingdale stage line was killed by losing the road and the stage overturned at about 66th Street."

And again where the author refers to the Burnham road house that stood but a little while ago on the block, now occupied by the Apthorp,

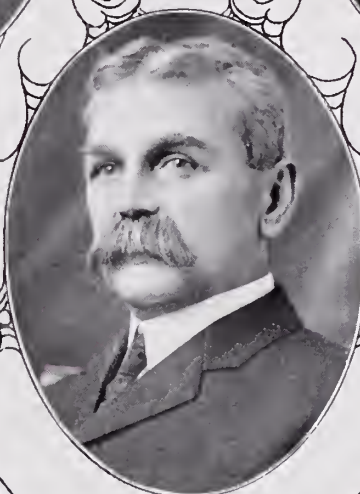




JOHN SCHUREMAN SUTPHEN



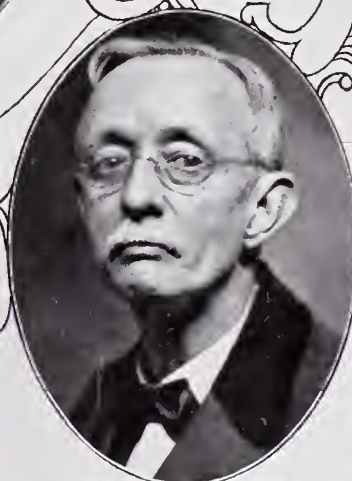
JAMES WILLIAM PHYFE



GEORGE CRAWFORD



GEORGE BARKER HODGMAN



WILLIAM WILLIS MERRILL



westerly and on an elevation, while Clarke's greenhouses occupied the lower end toward Broadway (p. 96):

"During the Burnham regime, the Mansion House became one of the noted resorts of the Bloomingdale drive. From the rear piazza there was a beautiful view of the Hudson and a pathway through a garden conducted to a charming little summer house perched on the bank just overhanging the stream. As the headquarters of the admirers of the trotting horse, Burnham's was the successor of Cato's place on the old Post Road. Many a stepper of national reputation in his day has dashed into the semicircle by which the hotel was approached from the road. But it had little in common with the roadside suburban tavern of the present time. There was nothing of the rowdy element visible there. Quiet and respectable citizens were accustomed to drive their families out to Burnham's in the afternoon for a scent of country air and a view of the river.

"There were hills and valleys on that road; heights whence one could look back to the city and forward to Manhattanville, and after going as far out as to Washington Heights, or even to Spuyten Duyvil or Kingsbridge, returning in the soft dusk of evening, past Trinity Cemetery and Carmansville, one felt that with the great change from the city to such entirely country scenes, and the great variety of the drive, the two or three hours' ride had been a journey in itself; and when one saw at the Hopper House on 50th Street the old poplar trees and the glimmering lights of the city, it was like a return from a long absence.

"And when snow covered the landscape — these were the days when all the world was on runners — high carnival reigned on the road and Burnham's, Striker's Bay, and the Abbey were thronged with gay crowds. An old resident informs us that during the winter of 1847, his family, while sitting on their piazza, had counted eleven hundred and sixty-eight sleighs which passed along the road in one hour."

Another writer says: —

"As in England, tea forms the basis of the principal parties in this city. It is to tea that a stranger is invited; it is to tea that you go to drink in the beautiful garden of M. Cummings, the Florida Garden of New York. It is situated on the North River and the view is charming." This garden in May, 1789, passed into the hands of George Leaycraft.

Private coaches could be hired in the City for the day. The fare to Harlem was 38 shillings, to Kingsbridge, 40 shillings, and to Apthorp's, 16 shillings.

Perhaps nothing will contrast more vividly with present day trans-





portation methods than the vicissitudes of a traveller then, and I will end this rambling paper by quoting from the 1901 Supplement of the *Evening Post*.

“The route to Albany was by the Bowery Lane and Kingsbridge Road to Kingsbridge and thence along the Hudson River. Stages left both ends of the route on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, taking three days for the trip in summer and four or more in winter, a day’s journey lasting from five o’clock in the morning until ten o’clock in the evening. The fare on all the stages’ routes was 4 d. a mile, fourteen pounds of baggage being carried free, and the price for a passenger being charged for every extra 150 pounds of baggage. In 1786 a plan had been made for a uniform charge at all the stage taverns on the roads to Albany and Boston, each person to pay for what he ordered. By this arrangement a breakfast cost 2s., dinner 2s.9d., supper 2s., a single bed 1s., and a double bed 1s.6d., beefsteak could be had for 1s.6d., chicken for 1s.9d.; and oysters from 6d to 2s. as called for. Champagne was to cost 10s., Madeira and claret, 8s., and port and sherry 6s., a bottle.

“The Boston stages left the City on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by way of the Bowery Lane and Post Road to Harlem, and thence eastward to Boston, making the journey in about six days by traveling from about three o’clock in the morning until ten at night.

“The roads, in all directions, were in the worst possible condition, and the danger of drowning in the rivers was great. If the traveller sought to escape the discomforts of stage journeying by going by boat, the time of starting and of reaching his destination depended entirely upon the wind and weather. Thus, on the 26th of October, 1788, Aaron Burr wrote to his wife from Albany after a journey from New York: ‘The headache with which I left New York grew so extreme, that finding it impossible to proceed in the stage, the view of a vessel off Tarrytown, under full sail before the wind, tempted me to go on board. We reached West Point that night, and lay there at anchor near three days. After a variety of changes from sloop to wagon, from wagon to canoe, and from canoe to sloop again, I reached this place last evening.’ ”



**Paper Read by A. Walker Otis at the Third Annual Dinner  
March 13, 1913**

**"Ye Social Life in Ye Olde Days"  
1820-1830**

The social life of New York City during the Colonial period was undoubtedly more picturesque and entertaining than during the one of which I am about to speak, but the last named period is no less interesting in a different way, because it marks the transition from aristocracy to democracy, and also marks the era when this City first began to feel the impetus which since that time has made it the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere.

It must be remembered that the population of the City increased from 123,000 in 1820 to 163,000 in 1825. This enormous increase was caused mainly by immigration and taxed the capacity of the City to its utmost in order to house its population.

The public school system was at that time barely in its infancy. In 1829 an editorial in a South Carolina newspaper said, referring to the attempt to set up common schools, "Our great object will be to urge you to break down the barrier which separates your children from those of lordly aristocrats by the establishment of national schools."

In 1825 more than three thousand buildings were under construction in the City of New York. These were in the main built by speculators and were so poorly constructed that several of them fell down while in course of construction and others were torn down by the public authorities. In that year there was not an unoccupied dwelling house in the City of New York, and it was quite common to see families living in dwellings with unfinished floors, windows destitute of sashes and in which the carpenters had not hung a single door. This occurred year after year. On one first of May which was then the universal moving day three hundred homeless people gathered in the Park with their household goods, waiting for the completion of the homes they had rented, and during that period the authorities permitted them to reside in the County Jail.

The system of fire protection at that time was exceedingly crude. Every occupant of a dwelling house was obliged to keep in his front hall a leathern bucket, marked with his initials, the number of his house, and and the name of his street. If he had three fire places or less in his dwelling he was obliged to keep one bucket; if from three to six fire places



two buckets; and from six to nine fire places four buckets. The moment an alarm of fire was given he was required to put these buckets on the sidewalk to be carried off by the first passer-by. After the fire the owner was obliged to go to the City Hall and there recover his buckets.

There were many peculiar ordinances in force at that time. South of Grand Street on the East Side and Vestry Street on the West, no horse and wagon could be driven faster than a slow trot and must walk when turning a corner. No drayman could sit on his cart or wagon unless by reason of old age he obtained a special dispensation so to do from the Board of Aldermen, otherwise he must walk beside his horse. If desired, a congregation could hang chains across the street and stop the passing of vehicles before their church during service. On Sundays no one was allowed to fish, or drive a horse into either river or bring anything in or take anything out of the City.

The business of the City was exceedingly prosperous at this time. The *New York Gazette* during the week ending April 21st, 1825, published 1,115 new advertisements. On April 26, 1825, it published 213 advertisements in a single issue and stated that 23 others were left out for want of space.

In 1825 there were twelve banks doing business in this City and when the legislature met that year applications were at once made for charters for twenty-seven more.

At that time there was a steamer service between Albany and New York. The trip required sixteen hours. The proprietor of this line suddenly conceived the idea of towing what he called a safety barge behind the steamer, and this proved a great success. The *Albany Argus* said, under date of August 9, 1825, "Passengers on the safety barge will not be exposed in the least to any accident which may happen by reason of fire or steam on board the steamboat. The noise of the machinery, the trembling of the vessel, the heat from the boilers, the furnace and the kitchen, in short, everything which may be considered unpleasant or dangerous in a steamboat is wholly wanting on the barge."

In those days men did not dodge jury duty. Mr. Hone says in his diary under date of January 14, 1829, "Being engaged from eleven this morning until nine in the evening as a juror in a difficult case, I was prevented from dining with Mr. James G. King, as I intended. The officers of the Literary and Philosophical Society assembled at my house and supped, together with Chancellor Kent, Dr. Matthews and Messrs. Morse,





ALFRED PURDY WELSH SEA-  
MAN



ROBERT ALEXANDER C SMITH



JAMES BOYD



ALEXANDER M DONALD POWELL



WILLIAM EARLE DODGE STOKES





Cole and Sullivan, as visitors. My detention in Court prevented me from being at home when the company assembled."

Even then the taste for the lighter drama of our day was beginning to make itself felt. Mr. Hone writes under date of April 13, 1829, "Went with my wife to Wallack's benefit at the Park Theatre, a very great house. The play was Julius Caesar, but notwithstanding the strong cast, it went off heavily as the tragedy always does."

The real estate speculator was then abroad in the land for, under date of April 1, 1829, Mr. Hone writes: "A lot of ground on the westerly side of Broadway, nearly opposite Bowling Green, 44 feet front by 118 feet deep was sold at auction to-day for \$19,500.00." And under date of August 4, 1829, he says: "The improved property at No. 49 Wall Street, 29 feet front by 130 feet deep was sold at auction to-day for \$38,100.00."

The opening of the Erie Canal was the principal event in New York City in 1825. A canal boat, called the Seneca Chief, started from Buffalo for New York City, having on board two kegs of water taken from Lake Erie. This canal boat was towed out to sea at Sandy Hook, bearing Governor Clinton and other distinguished guests. Upon reaching Sandy Hook Governor Clinton lifted the two kegs of Lake Erie water from the deck of the canal boat and pouring their contents into the sea, said:

"This solemnity at this place on the first arrival of vessels from Lake Erie is intended to indicate and commemorate the navigable communication which has been accomplished between our Mediterranean Seas and the Atlantic Ocean in about eight years to the extent of more than 425 miles by the public spirit and energy of the people of the State of New York, and may the God of the Heavens and the Earth smile propitiously on this work and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race."

Many complaints were made at that time by travellers, touching the poor accommodations furnished by our hotels. In 1826 a traveller wrote this about New York City, "We lodged at the City Hotel, which is the principal inn at New York. The house is immense and full of company but what a wretched place! The floors were without carpets, the beds without curtains. There was neither glass, nor mug, nor cup, and a miserable little rag was dignified with the name of towel." At another inn the same traveller was shown to a room with nine other men. Said he, "I secured a bed to myself, the narrow dimensions of which precluded the possibility of participation, and plunged into it with all possible haste,



as there was not a moment to be lost. My companions occupied by trip-lets the three other beds which the room contained."

Between 1820 and 1830 the literature of the United States was in a period of transition. During the two hundred years following the landing at Jamestown no one great work of the imagination had been produced in America. Men were too busy doing the work of pioneers. In 1809, however, Washington Irving published "A History of New York by Dietrich Knickerbocker," which became America's first classic.

On the other hand during the first decade of the nineteenth century the output of magazines, mostly of an ephemeral character, was enormous. In 1806 Irving began the publication of a semi-monthly called the "Salmagundi" which according to the prospectus was designed "to instruct the young, reform the old, correct the town and castigate the age."

As to one of these magazines the prospectus said: "In it will be found miscellaneous essays -- some original -- some selected -- on philosophy, natural history, the useful and ornamental arts, on politics, travel, and on subjects calculated to amuse the mind and advance the best interests of society. From time to time there will be agreeable and entertaining moral tales, elegant dissertations and lively sallies of wit and humor, and nothing will be admitted that could call a blush to the cheek of innocence."

In Boston there was a magazine called the "Polyanthus," of which the editor says:

"Our Editor aims to please the learned, and enlighten the ignorant, to allure the idle from folly and confirm the timid in virtue. Is there," said he, "a gem that sparkles yet unknown? Ours be the task to place it where its radiance may illuminate society. We will transplant the rose that has hitherto blushed unseen on the carpet of science, and select flowers of the noblest kind from the variegated carpet of nature."

Another magazine, called the "Emerald," according to the editor, "would be polished by the labors of the learned and occasionally glitter with the gayety of wit, and would be found worthy to shine among the gems which sparkle on the regalia of literature."

Another publication was "The Intellectual Regale or Ladies' Tea Tray," published by Mrs. Carr, of Baltimore.

The prospectus states that Mrs. Carr knew that the malignant part of mankind would scoff at a woman editor, but a mother would brave death for the support of her offspring, and "she had five."

Another book of wide circulation was called "The Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor," intended to eradicate vulgar prejudice and



rusticity of manners, improve the understanding, rectify the will, purify the passions, and direct the mind of youth to the pursuit of proper objects."

Another common feature of the decade under discussion was the apparent efforts by the leading English magazines to disparage America and everything American, evidently with the intent to discourage emigration from England to this country. In 1819 so prominent a magazine as the *British Quarterly Review* discussed a book published by one Fearon, which contained an account of the travels of the author in America, which book would probably never have been heard of except for its discussion by the *Quarterly Review*.

The *Review*, quoting from Fearon's book, says: "At New York the streets were narrow, dirty and infested with pigs, the laboring classes no better clothed than in Europe but less care-worn; the mercantile population were in appearance loose, slovenly, careless and not remarkable for cleanliness. The whole white population, men, women and children alike, were sallow. To have a tinge of color in their cheeks was a sure indication of English birth. The shopkeepers were a cold, indifferent set, who stood with their hats on, or sat or lay along their counters, smoking cigars, and spitting in every direction."

As stated, the country was very prosperous during the decade under consideration. As a result of this, let me call your attention for a moment to the wild speculation in real estate which took place in the year 1835 in the City of New York. At that time a country estate on the Hudson River, ten miles from New York, was cut into one hundred and twenty-five city lots, and sold for two hundred thousand dollars. A lot on William Street, near Wall, brought fifty-one thousand dollars. Three estates at Hallet's Cove, each of twenty acres, brought ninety thousand dollars or fifteen hundred dollars per acre. A large field at the same place was sold in lots at auction for four hundred dollars a lot. For an eight-acre farm on Long Island two miles from Brooklyn, a purchaser paid one thousand dollars per acre, and a sixty acre farm in Orange County was disposed of for twenty thousand dollars. Fifteen acres near Hell Gate were bought for fifty thousand dollars and quickly re-sold for one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Two hundred and eighty-four lots at Rose Hill and nine hundred and twenty-seven at Bloomingdale, all on the outskirts of the City, were sold for six hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars. Needless to say, the bubble burst in the panic of 1837.



So here we have the contrast between what many people call “the good old days” and the present age. Whether or not we are happier now than were our ancestors in the third decade of the nineteenth century, let each of my hearers decide for himself.

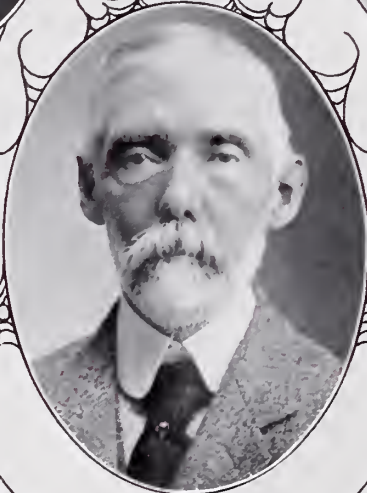


JAMES VAN DYCK CARD



C. N. BOVEE

IN MEMORIAM



EUGENE HIRAM PADDOCK



THOMAS JEFFERSON DRUMMOND



JOHN MALCOLM MOSSMAN



## In Memoriam

- 76. Thomas Jefferson Drummond: died October 17, 1911.
- 77. John Malcolm Rossman: died March 5, 1912.
- 55. James HanDyck Card: died January 14, 1912.
- 10. Eugene Hiram Haddock: died December 9, 1912.
- 52. Christian N. Bover: died March 3, 1913.
- 57. Judson Lawson: died June 14, 1913.
- 61. George Washington Montgomery: died December 23, 1913.













